United States
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United States
National
Arboretum
Contribution
Number 8

June 1995

A Checklist of *Pyracantha* Cultivars

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A Checklist of *Pyracantha* Cultivars

By Donald R. Egolf and Anne O. Andrick

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Egolf (deceased) was a research horticulturist and Andrick (retired) was an agricultural research technician, both of the U.S. National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20002.

Abstract

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Pyracantha, which is extensively grown throughout the United States and in some other areas of the world, is widely cultivated for its diverse growth habits, its brilliant display of fruit, and its adaptability to various landscape uses. This checklist comprises the history of *Pyracantha* cultivation, an alphabetical list of 347 cultivar names, and a list of the 56 registered names. Included with the cultivar names are sources, descriptions, registrations, synonyms, and other pertinent information.

Publication of this checklist fulfills the requirements of the U.S. National Arboretum as International Registration Authority for the genus *Pyracantha*.

Keywords: Cultivar names, documentation, firethorn, international registration, nomenclature, *Pyracantha*, synonyms, validation.

Mention of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information and does not imply recommendation or endorsement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture over others not mentioned.

June 1995

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Foreword

The firethorns, *Pyracantha*, have long been cultivated for their attractive flowers and fruits, and some have been grown for their evergreen foliage. This small genus of 10 species has thus far given rise to nearly 350 named cultivated forms, which can be found in most temperate regions of the world. Because of the vastness of this array, it has been difficult for botanists, horticulturists, and plant enthusiasts to keep track of the identity of the various forms. The work that follows will be of great help to those interested in firethorns and will serve as a basic reference for many years.

The U.S. National Arboretum has the primary responsibility among all federally funded institutions to conduct research relating to ornamental woody plants. These long-term efforts have produced checklists of cultivated forms of other genera, as well as numerous new ornamental and floricultural plants, for the American public. We are pleased to make available *A Checklist of* Pyracantha *Cultivars.*

Thomas S. Elias
Director, U.S. National Arboretum
Washington, DC

Acknowledgments

It would be impossible to personally thank everyone who so generously helped Dr. Egolf and me in compiling this checklist, particularly during Dr. Egolf's long illness and upon his tragic death. However, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the following people whose generosity enabled the completion of this work: Dr. Peter A. Hyypio, L.H. Bailey Hortorium, Ithaca, New York; Ir. F. Schneider, Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding, Wageningen, Holland; and Dr. Elizabeth McClintock, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, who reviewed early versions of the checklist and provided much-needed information.

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Anne O. Andrick
Washington, DC

Abbreviations

AAN	American Association of Nurserymen
Bros.	Brothers
°C	degrees Celsius
ca.	circa
cm	centimeter, centimeters
Co.	Company
cv.	cultivar
ed.	edition, editor (*pl.*, eds.)
et al.	*et alia*, and others
f.	*forma*
°F	degrees Farhenheit
ft	feet
HCC	Horticultural Colour Chart
ibid.	*ibidem*, in the same place
Ltd.	Limited
m	meter, meters
mm	millimeters
NA	U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, DC
NA No.	U.S. National Arboretum accession number
No., no.	number
Nr.	number
p.	page (*pl.*, pp.)
PI No.	Plant Introduction accession number
Pty.	Proprietary
®	registered trademark
rev.	revised
RHS	Royal Horticultural Society, London, England; also designates the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart
sp.	species
™	registered trademark
var.	*varietas*, or botanical variety
vol.	volume
×	multiplication sign signifying hybridity
yd	yard
yr	year, years
zone	USDA plant hardiness zone (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1960)
=	equal sign signifying synonymy
?	uncertainty as to parentage or data
[ ]	enclose added information not in the source or enclose editorial comments

International Checklist of *Pyracantha* Cultivars

Introduction

Pyracantha—derived from the Greek *pyr* for fire and *akanthos* for thorn because of its red fruit and its spiny branches—is most commonly called firethorn. The plant is also known by other vernacular names; these include brandend-bos and vuurdoorn in Dutch; burning bush, Christ's thorn, evergreen thorn, everlasting thorn, fiery thorn, and white thorn in English; arbre-de moise, buisson-ardent, epine-ardente, petit-corail, and pyracanthe in French; brennender-busch, feuerbusch, feuerdorn, feuersträucher, and immergrüner-weissdorn in German; agazzino, marruca-nera, and prunogazzerino in Italian; and kamatuka and kankasus in Japanese.

The genus *Pyracantha* Roem. belongs to the subfamily Pomoideae of the Rosaceae. *Pyracantha* taxa are evergreen or deciduous shrubs usually having thorny branches. A further description of these taxa is as follows: buds small, pubescent; leaves alternate, short petioled, narrow obovate, elliptic, oblong or oblanceolate, crenulate, serrulate, or entire, stipules minute, caducous; flowers in corymb or fascicled corymbose inflorescence, white or pale cream, petals suborbicular, spreading, sepals short, stamens 20, anthers yellow, carpels 5, free on ventral side, on dorsal side connate about half to the calyx tube; fruit a small pome with persistent calyx, yellow, orange, or red, nutlets 5.

As with other taxa of the Rosaceae, *Pyracantha* taxa (or species) have been classified as belonging to several related genera. The plant was first designated as *Mespilus* by Linnaeus (1737). It was later assigned to *Crataegus* by Medicus (1793), to *Cotoneaster* by Spach (1834), to *Pyracantha* by Roemer (1847), to *Sportella* by Hance (1877), and to *Timbalia* by Clos (1871). *Pyracantha* is most closely allied to *Cotoneaster* and *Crataegus*. It is distinguished from *Cotoneaster* by the presence of thorns, usually crenate or serrate leaves, flowers in corymbs, 5 pistils that are dorsally connate to the calyx tube along the basal half, and fruit with 5 nutlets. It is distinguished from *Crataegus* by having 2 fertile ovules in each carpel rather than 1, evergreen unlobed leaves, and leafy thorns.

Pyracantha consists of 10 species that are indistinctly defined and overlap in their geographical distribution. The genus originally ranged from Spain through the Himalayas to China and may be divided into three geographic sections:

- the Mediterranean (Spain to the Caucasus Mountains) with *P. coccinea* Roem.
- the Himalayan with *P. crenulata* (D. Don) Roem.; and
- the Chinese with eight species—*P. angustifolia* (Franch.) Schneid., *P. atalantioides* (Hance) Stapf, *P. densiflora* Yu, *P. fortuneana* (Maxim.) Li, *P. inermis* Vidal, *P. koidzumii* (Hayata) Rehd., *P. mekongensis* Yu, and *P. rogersiana* (A.B. Jacks.) Bean.

Morphologically, the flowers and fruit of all 10 species are similar except in size and shape; the species are distinguished primarily on the basis of leaf characteristics. However, since leaf dimorphism may occur on the same plant or among seedlings in a population, the taxa cannot be accurately designated by using only a limited sample of herbarium specimens. With the exceptions of *P. koidzumii* and *P. angustifolia*, the Chinese species demonstrate only slight morphological divergence. Stapf (1926) reviewed the Chinese species complex. As species populations are known to overlap, it may well be that two or more species populations are in reality only interbreeding populations of the same species.

History of Cultivation

Pyracantha is extensively cultivated for its diverse growth habits—its dense, dark green, often evergreen foliage; its spectacular white or cream floral display in late spring; and, foremost, for its abundant and persistent, brilliant yellow, orange, or red fruit. The plant is highly

adaptable in landscape uses; it can be used successfully as a specimen plant, in mass plantings, in containers, and as espalier, screens, barriers, and hedges. *Pyracantha* is a major container-grown nursery crop throughout the world. In the United States, it is one of the most frequently planted berried shrubs.

Pyracantha coccinea was recorded in cultivation in Holland in 1594 and in England in 1629 and was the only species grown there before the introduction of *P. crenulata* in 1830 from the Himalayas. Chinese plant explorations resulted in the introduction of *P. angustifolia* in 1895, *P. fortuneana* in 1906, *P. atalantioides* in 1907, *P. rogersiana* in 1911, and *P. koidzumii* soon thereafter. Three additional species—*P. inermis*, *P. densiflora*, and *P. mekongensis*—are not known in cultivation and are dubious species with only minor morphological divergence. *Pyracantha* was introduced into the United States in the early nineteenth century. It was listed in the William Prince Catalog, Flushing, New York, in 1824, and was advertised for sale in the *Daily National Intelligencer* in 1825 (Saul 1906).

The cultivated *Pyracantha* species are confused by hybridization. As with many members of the Rosaceae, there are no barriers to hybridization and intermediate seedlings occur spontaneously. Although 'Lalandei' was recognized as a clone as early as 1874, many nurseries continued to propagate it by seed. These seedlings did not perpetuate the parent plant but became the progenitors of additional variations that were still identified as 'Lalandei'. Among the cultivars grown today as 'Lalandei' there are minor variants; some of the superior ones are designated as cultivars.

Very few of the cultivars included in this checklist resulted from controlled hybridization. The majority of new *Pyracantha* cultivars are chance seedlings selected because of growth habit, fruiting characteristics, hardiness, or disease resistance. The origin of many cultivars is further obscured by the reintroduction of an established cultivar under a new name because of lost identification or to promote sales.

About the Checklist

Content

This book, compiled in accordance with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980* (Brickell et al. 1980), is a specialized list of cultivar names for the gardener, horticulturist, nursery worker, and botanist. Publication of cultivar names in this checklist fulfills the basic prerequisite for determining the acceptability of cultivar names for international *Pyracantha* registration.

The checklist was compiled from materials gleaned from a thorough search of commercial, horticultural, and botanical literature. In addition to the primary literature, living material and herbarium specimens were studied. The three most significant categories of materials were (1) the collection of more than 140,000 nursery and seed trade catalogs at the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland; (2) the botanical and horticultural literature; and (3) the *Pyracantha* evaluation planting at the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, DC.

This checklist contributes to the nomenclatural stability of cultivar names, which are often known as cultivated or horticultural varieties or forms. Common names of cultivars were excluded to avoid confusion. According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980*, a particular name is correct for only one cultivar; other names and designations must be treated as synonyms (sometimes called commercial synonyms). Since the same clone may have been known by several names at different times or in different regions, original and supplemental references frequently present repetitious descriptions.

A published description has been required for validation (legitimization) of each cultivar name beginning January 1, 1959; descriptions were not necessary to validate cultivar names published before that date. Very few descriptions of *Pyracantha* cultivars are sufficiently clear to distinguish the hundreds of clones, and it is doubtful whether morphological descriptions or

color designations could ever be constructed that distinguish all named clones.

The dates of cultivation or introduction are important in establishing the priority of a cultivar name used for validation. (The terms "cultivated" and "introduced" are synonymous.) The dates of publication of valid cultivar names are accepted when there is evidence of dissemination of asexual propagations and subsequent cultivation in botanic gardens, arboretums, or private gardens. The acceptance of valid names is based on the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants—1980* and does not imply any judgment regarding a cultivar's horticultural superiority or distinctness. Supplemental and often diagnostic data are included here to amplify the original descriptions and have no relevance to the validation of names. Although many of the references to the cultivars consist of commercial sources, this list is not a buyers' guide. No responsibility can be accepted for current availability of plants from the sources mentioned.

A few cultivars of commercial importance are listed as invalid. Some of these names could be validated by publication of a description; others would require a published change of name by or with the permission of the originator.

A list such as this can hardly be compiled without some errors and misinterpretations. Information that will clarify the identity of any of the plants will be gratefully received.

Format

The checklist presents information in the format described next.

- Cultivar names are listed in alphabetical order.
- The earliest published reference for a name is shown in parentheses, followed by the published description or by the notation "without description" if the source contained no description. A second reference, with description, is included when available. Subsequent references provide additional pertinent data.
- Important information from the original source follows the name and is introduced by a colon. Descriptive information is presented in the following order: habit, leaf characters, flower characters, fruit characters, and miscellaneous data such as hardiness and disease resistance. Information from sources other than the original one is also introduced by a colon. When available, the source, discoverer, selector, namer, and introducer, with significant dates, follow. Undocumented information is set off by periods.
- Taxa categories are differentiated by the following typefaces:

'Alba'	valid cultivar name
'Aurea'	invalid cultivar name
angustifolia	valid species name
chinensis	invalid species name.

- When synonyms are listed, they are presented under each entry and are preceded by an equal sign (=). The legitimate name, if there is one, appears first and in bold face, and then illegitimate synonyms follow in alphabetical order. Dubious, suspect, and unconfirmed synonyms are preceded by a question mark.
- Common misspellings and alternate listings of cultivar names are listed when known.
- The species identity, when determined for a cultivar, appears in italics.
- Color designations are included when available. They are differentiated by RHS for the RHS Colour Chart (Royal Horticultural Society 1966) or HCC for the Horticultural Colour Chart (British Colour Council in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society 1942).

Alphabetical Checklist of Cultivar Names

'Accadia' (H.L. Pearcy Nursery, Salem, Oregon. Catalog, p. 8. 1958–59, without description). Named prior to 1958. Probably a misspelling of **'Arcadia'**.

= ? **'Arcadia'**

'Alba' (Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, New York. Catalog, p. 2. Spring 1874, without description).

'Aldenhamensis' (Beaumonts' Nurseries, Maurewa, Auckland, New Zealand. Catalog, p. 18. 1956) : Very ornamental hybrid with ***angustifolia***. Letter May 12, 1965, Edgar Jones, Beaumonts' Nurseries : Printer's error in compiling catalog.

= ***Malus sylvestris*** **'Aldenhamensis'**

'Alexander' (Pépinière Renault, Gorron, France. Catalog, p. 7. August 1972) : Leaves persistent, dark green, shiny; fruit globular, 5–10 mm in diameter, light yellow at first, then orange, finally coral red. Name registered by Jean Renault, Pépinière Renault, February 25, 1976, as 'Alexander Pendula': Seedling of *P. crenulata Gibsii*; 2 m high, 1.2 m wide; branches hanging, long, reaching 1 m, brown; long thorns; leaves persistent, alternate, finely indented, rounded at tip, lanceolated, separated at petiole and often reddish, may reach 50 mm long and 15 mm wide, shiny green on top, pale green underneath, strongly ribbed; flowers white, small, in corymbs; susceptible to frost in northern countries.

= 'Alexander Pendula'
Also listed as 'Alexandra', 'Alexandra Pendula'

'Alexander Pendula'™ (Pépinière Renault, Gorron, France. Catalog, p. 7. August 1972). Patent no. 7134338, 1970; trademark no. 114821.

= **'Alexander'**

'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns' (Herm. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany. Catalog, p. 180. 1961–62, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns') : Fruit orange red, abundant; disease resistant.

= **'Henrich Bruns'**

'Apache'

(D.R. Egolf. HortScience 22:173–174. 1987a, as ***P.*** × **'Apache'**): Semi-persistent shrub; dwarf, compact growth habit; 1.5 m high by 2.1 m wide; dense branches with short internodes; spines on leafy shoots; leaves alternate, glossy, dark green above (Yellow Green 147A, RHS) and yellow green beneath (Yellow Green 146C), 2–5 cm long and 7–18 mm wide; flowers cream white, 10–12 mm in diameter, borne on spurs and short shoots all along the branches; fruit depressed, globose, glossy, bright red (Red 44A), 7–8 mm in diameter, 5–6 mm long, borne in 4- to 6-cm-diameter clusters of 20–60, ripens in August, persists until December; resistant to fire blight and scab; near evergreen in zone 7B and evergreen in warmer zones. Hybrid of ***P. koidzumii*** **'Victory'** × (***P. koidzumii*** **'Rosedale'** × ***P. fortuneana*** **'Orange Glow'** seedling); developed at U.S. National Arboretum in 1971, selected in 1977, introduced in 1987. Name registered by D.R. Egolf, November 15, 1986. NA No. 48240; PI No. 499831.

'Arcadia'

(Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 5. 1941–42, as *P. formosana* **'Arcadia'**, without description). Ibid., p. 15. 1949 : Fruit red.

= ? ***P.*** 'Accadia'
P. koidzumii

'Aurantiaca'

(Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 45(2,3):cxiv. 1920, as *P. rogersiana* f. *aurantiaca*): Branching shrub, spreading growth habit; leaves dark olive green, slightly notched at the margin; fruit reddish orange, roundish, abundant. Originated at Exbury Gardens, Beaulieu, near Southampton, England. RHS Award of Merit, October 21, 1919; RHS First Class Certificate, November 6, 1934. Hillier & Sons, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire, England. Catalog, p. 44. 1924–25, as *P. crenulata* f. *aurantiaca*, without description. Vilmorin-Andrieux, Paris, France. Catalog, p. 56. 1925–26, as *Cotoneaster (Pyracantha) rogersiana* var. *aurantiaca*: Shrub, leaves narrow, crenate, persistent; fruit numerous, in clusters, yellow orange. Le-Mac Nurseries, Hampton, Virginia. Catalog. Spring 1933, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca', without description. Letter January 13, 1966, Jacques L. Legendre (previously with Le-Mac Nurseries), Gulf Stream Nursery, Wachapreague, Virginia: Imported from France; did not prove hardy. L. Späth, Berlin, Germany. Catalog, p. 58. 1937–38, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca': Shrub, evergreen, up to 3 m in height; young branches rusty brown, hairy; leaves glossy green, oblong, 2–5 cm long; fruit orange red. G.D. Böhlje, Westerstede, Germany. Catalog. 1939, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca', without

description. W.J. Bean. Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, 7th ed., vol. 2, p. 590. 1951, as *P. rogersiana* var. *aurantiaca*: Fruit reddish orange. DeConinck-Dervaes & Pomona, Maldegem, Belgium. Catalog, p. 55. 1954–55, as ***P. crenulata* 'Aurantiaca'**: Fruit orange.

= 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca'
Misspelled as 'Aurantica', 'Auranticea', 'Auranticum'
P. rogersiana

'Aurantiaca Flava' (F. deVos. The Garden Journal 10(6):217. 1960, as *P. crenulata aurantiaca flava*) : Fruit yellow; zone 6B.

= **'Flava'**, 'Flava Nova', 'Lutea', 'Rogersiana Flava', 'Xanthocarpum'

'Aurea' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 62(2):xxxi, 88. 1937, as *P. atalantioides* f. *aurea*) : Fruit golden; originated as ***P. atalantioides*** seedling raised at the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, England; RHS Award of Merit, November 10, 1936. W.J. Marchant, Stapehill, Wimborne, England. Catalog, p. 140. 1937 : Fruit golden yellow, abundant on branches from September until February.

P. atalantioides

'Aurea' (B. Blackburn. Popular Gardening 4(9):53. 1953, as *P. coccinea* f. *aurea*) : Fruit rich yellow. G.H.M. Lawrence. Baileya 2(2):56. 1954, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Aurea' : Fruit deep yellow; hardy; selection of ***P.* 'Lalandei'**.

= **'Fructu Lutea'**, 'Fructo Flavus', 'Lalandei Fructu Luteo', 'Lutea'

'Autumn Glow' (Tankard Nurseries, Exmore, Virginia. Catalog, p. 12. Spring 1975) : Vigorous; fruit orange; recent introduction. Name registered by John E. Tankard, Jr., Tankard Nurseries, August 3, 1989 : Parentage unknown; chance seedling originated at Wyman Nursery, Bobtown, Virginia. Propagation discontinued since cultivar proved very susceptible to disease.

'B.W.' (Herman Zulauf, Schinznach-Dorf, Switzerland. Catalog, p. 44. 1959–60, as *P. crenulata rogersiana* 'B.W.') : Healthy and very fruitful. Plants obtained from Böhlje Nursery, Westerstede, West Germany.

P. rogersiana

'Bad Zwischenahn' (Joh. Bruns, Oldenburger Baumschule, Bad Zwischenahn, Germany. Catalog, p. 155. 1959–60, as ***P. coccinea*** selektion **'Bad Zwischenahn'**) : Fruit abundant; completely disease resistant. Herman Zulauf, Schinznach-Dorf, Switzerland. Catalog, p. 72. 1961–62 : Evergreen; loose, upright, medium shrub, much branched; leaves dark green; fruit red, persistent. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 257. 1965 : Bushy, pyramidal growth habit; leaves broad, ovate to obovate, pointed to rounded apex, crenate serrate; fruit red (715, HCC), 9.5 by 8 mm, persistent, hardy, scab susceptible. Letter April 20, 1967, Willi Bruns : Originated as ***P. coccinea*** **'Kasan'** seedling selected in 1957 by Willi Bruns, Oldenburger Baumschule, Bad Zwischenahn, Germany. Introduced 1959 by Joh. Bruns. Name registered by Willi Bruns, September 21, 1989.

= 'Coccinea Selecta', 'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn', 'Typ. Zwischenahn'
P. coccinea
Orange 25A, RHS

'Bakeri' (Tingle Nursery, Pittsville, Maryland. Catalog, p. 17. 1952–53) : Fruit red. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 34. 1958, as ***P. atalantioides*** **'Bakeri'** : Zone 6. Letter February 20, 1960, E.L. Bennett, Greenbrier Farms, Chesapeake, Virginia : Introduced by Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, Texas.

Also listed as 'Baker', 'Baker's Red', 'Baker's Red Berry'
P. atalantiodes
Red 43A, RHS

'Barlow' (Wolfe's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Catalog, p. 37. 1941) : Semi-upright, profuse quantities of red berries. Aldridge Nursery, Von Ormy, Texas. Catalog, p. 16. 1952–53 : Fruit large, dark red; stands summer heat and winter cold very well. Letter January 6, 1965, R.C. Aldridge, Jr., Aldridge Nursery : Originated several years ago [1935–40 ?] at Brownwood, Texas; select seedling of *P. yunnanensis*; large, rather loose growth habit; fruit larger than **'Graberi'** or **'Victory'**.

Misspelled as 'Barlowi'
P. fortuneana

'Bellii' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 15. 1953, without description). F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 34. 1958, as ***P. atalantioides*** **'Belli'**: Fruit red, similar to ***P. koidzumii*** but larger; zone 8. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. koidzumii
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Beral' (P.E. Brander. Statens Planteavlsforog, Meddelelse Nr. 1218. September 11, 1975, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Beral'**) : Wide, low, almost creeping bush; densely branched, young shoots greenish on underside, reddish brown on top and extremely hairy, maturing brown and smooth; leaves bright green on top, lighter beneath, dull, smooth on both sides, 3.1–4.5 cm long, 1.7–2.8 cm wide, almost elliptic, base wedge shaped, pointed, end pointed, edge serrated; flowers on inflorescence 1 cm long; fruit almost round, 7–9 mm in diameter, becoming deep orange (32A, RHS) September–October, falling at end of December; well suited for ground cover.

P. coccinea

'Berlioz' (H. Breisch and J.-L. Esnault. l'Horticulture Francaise 122:13, 15. 1980) : Develops into large shrub; heavy fruiting, fruit orange then red orange (40B, RHS), early, large (8.5 by 7 mm); numerous vegetative shoots. Name registered by H. Bertrand-Breisch October 19, 1989 : Chance seedling of ***P. atalantioides*** selected 1978 at École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Tech-

niques Horticoles, Angers, France; named and introduced 1978 by André Briant, Pépinière André Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France.

P. atalantioides

'Blaze' (Oregon Garden Products, Hillsboro, Oregon. Catalog. 1986–87, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Blaze', without description).

'Blossii' (Sneed Nursery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Catalog, p. 15. Spring 1957, without description). McInnich Greenhouses, St. Joseph, Missouri. Catalog. 1959 : Leaves thick, shiny; fruit red. Letters February 22, 1960 and April 7, 1967, J. Frank Sneed, Sneed Nursery : Plant upright; leaves glossy; berries well; has withstood zero temperatures but has been killed back at 10 °F; originated at Midwest City, Oklahoma; introduced by Sneed Nursery 1957.

Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Bobs' (Bobtown Nursery, Onancock, Virginia. Catalog, p. 7. 1985–86, without description). Ibid., p. 10. 1986–87 : Fruit dark red. Name registered by Robert Papetti, Bobtown Nursery, August 3, 1989 : Chance seedling selected 1984 by Robert Papetti; introduced 1986; parent plant 15 ft tall; fast grower; leaf wider on end, tapering back to stem; hardy to 0 °F for short periods.

P. coccinea

'Bosley' (Bosley Nurseries, Mentor, Ohio. Catalog, p. 13. 1968, as *P. lalandi* [Bosley Strain]) : Flowers and fruits profusely; hardy. Letter March 17, 1969, Paul R. Bosley, Sr., Bosley Nurseries : Selected because of its extreme hardiness; introduced 1968.

P. coccinea

'Boundsii' (Howell Nurseries, Knoxville, Tennessee. Catalog, p. 9. 1939, as ***P. coccinea* 'Boundsi'**, without description). Letter January 31, 1966, C.B. Howell, Jr., Howell Nurseries : Slow growing; compact plant; fruit orange;

winter hardy. Letters July 20, 1966 and August 26, 1966, Earl H. New, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky : Supposedly named by J. Fike (deceased), Hopkinsville, Tennessee, for a Tennessee nurseryman by the name of Bound; Bound Nursery liquidated 1966.

P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Boxwood'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 72. 1966–67, as ***P.*** 'Boxwood' [**'Pyrabox'**]) : Broadly spreading, low-mounded plant; leaves typical, on very short, compact branches.

= **'Pyra-Box'**

'Brick Red'

(Goodwin Nurseries, Mission, Texas. Catalog. 1955) : Large, vigorous plant; fruit brick red.

'Brilliant'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 74. 1960–61) : Fruit bright red, persistent; hardy. U.S. plant patent no. 1959, July 12, 1960 : Originated as hybrid of *P. crenata-serrata* **'Rosedale'** × ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'**; selected in 1949 by W. Lee, Monrovia Nursery; characterized by upright, compact growth; abundant bright red fruit that retains coloration after exposure to cold weather. Name registered by Audrey Teasdale, Monrovia Nursery, March 27, 1990.

P. fortuneana × ***P. coccinea***
Red 45D, RHS

'Bunch Bush'

(L.H. Bailey and E.Z. Bailey, compilers. Hortus Third, p. 930. 1976, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Bunch Bush', without description). No additional information available; possibly **'Burning Bush'**.

'Burning Bush' (Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Catalog, p. 36. 1935, as *P. lalandii* **'Burning Bush'**) : Height 8 ft; growth habit more slender and erect than others; fruit bright orange, persistent through fall into winter.

P. coccinea

'Buttercup' (T. Hilling & Co., Chobham, Woking, England. Catalog, p. 99. 1960–61) : Fruit orange yellow. Hillier & Sons, Romsey, Hampshire, England. Catalog, p. 109. 1964 : New hybrid; fruit buttercup yellow.

= **'Knaphill Buttercup'**

'Buxus' (Aldridge Nursery, Von Ormy, Texas. Catalog, p. 32. 1960–61) : Dwarf, compact shrub; leaves light green; does not bear fruit. Letters January 6, 1965 and April 13, 1967, R.C. Aldridge, Jr., Aldridge Nursery : Nearly thornless and fruitless variety. Name registered by R.C. Aldridge, Jr., April 23, 1974 : Full dense growth; small boxwood-shaped leaves; selected by George Saimamoto, Mariposa Nursery, Montebello, California, in 1950; named in 1951; introduced in 1952.

'Cadange' (Pépinière A. Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France. Catalog, p. 49. 1989–90, as **'Cadange** Saphyr® Orange') : Growth habit erect, narrow; leaves small, green, persistent; fruit numerous, small, dark orange, shiny; resistant to fire blight; hybrid of ***P.*** × **'Shawnee'** × ***P. atalantioides* 'Mozart'**, resulting from controlled pollination June 1982; selected by A. Cadic, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Beaucouze, France; named by G.I.E. Saphyr, Lyon, France. Certificat d'Obtention Vegetale 7904 France, August 24, 1988; SO997, Belgium, August 3, 1989. Name registered by A. Cadic, May 5, 1992.

= 'Saphyr® Orange'

'Cadrou' (Pépinière A. Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France. Catalog, p. 49. 1989–90, as **'Cadrou** Saphyr® Rouge') : Growth habit erect, vigorous, spreads with age; leaves dark green, glossy, persistent; fruit numerous, flattened, bright carmine red; resistant to fire blight; hybrid of ***P.*** × **'Shawnee'** × ***P.***

***atalantioides* 'Mozart'**, resulting from controlled pollination in June 1982. Selected by A. Cadic, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique. Certificat d'Obtention Vegetale 7905, France, August 24, 1988; SO998, Belgium, August 3, 1989. Name registered by A. Cadic, May 5, 1992.

= 'Saphyr® Rouge'

'California Red'

(Goochland Nurseries, Pembroke, Florida. Catalog. 1969, without description).

= **'Rosedale'**, 'Rubra'

'Cal-Poly'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 66. 1957–58) : Flowers showy pink; fruit bright red. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 34. 1958, as ***P. atalantioides* 'Cal-Poly'** : Vigorous; fruit red; zone 8. Letter November 12, 1965, Walter S. Lee, Monrovia Nursery : Rather slow growing; compact plant; pinkish tinge to flowers; fruit sparsely produced in large clusters that rot badly in wet weather. Letter December 20, 1965, Howard C. Brown, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, California : Originated as sport of *P. crenato-serrata* selected at California State Polytechnic College. Plant probably no longer being cultivated.

P. fortuneana
Orange Red 33B, RHS

'Canary'

(Grandview Nursery, Youngsville, Louisiana. Catalog, p. III. Summer 1962) : Fruit yellow. Letter February 19, 1974, Earl E. Vallot, Grandview Nursery : Descriptive term, not intended as a cultivar name.

'Carrieri'

(Bonnell Nurseries, Renton, Washington. Catalog, p. 11. 1949) : Fast growing; fruit dark red.

'Chadwickii' (Burton's Hilltop Nursery, Casstown, Ohio. Catalog, p. 20. 1957–58, without description). Spring Hill Nurseries, Tipp City, Ohio. Catalog, p. 32. 1961, as ***P.*** 'Chadwick' : Extra hardy clone; fruit abundant. Letter December 3, 1965, Thomas B. Kyle, Spring Hill Nurseries : Originated at Burwell Nursery, Columbus, Ohio : Fruit orange. Letter February 5, 1960, L.C. Chadwick, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio : Heavy fruiting; hardy clone of ***P.*** **'Lalandei'**; somewhat more rounded in outline. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea
Orange Red 30B, RHS

'Chamelioides' (Del Amo Nursery, Compton, California. Catalog, p. 78. 1938) : Leaves red and green, highly colored in winter; fruit red; originated at Del Amo Nursery.

'Champion'® (Pépinière Desmartis, Bergerac, France, Brochure. 1980) : Flowers appear in spring in midst of fruit; fruit red, lasting all winter; selection of *P. atalantioides gibsii* × ***P. angustifolia***, made by Paul Girardeau in 1976, introduced in 1976. Descha No. 121; Depot 1382/10.3.80. Name registered by Jacques Desmartis, October 1, 1982 : Leaves glossy green; compact inflorescence.

'Cherri Berri' (Hines Wholesale Nursery, Santa Ana, California. Catalog, p. 32. Spring 1977, without description). U.S. plant patent no. 3887, May 18, 1976 : Evergreen shrub, 10–15 ft high, 6-ft spread; leaves linear to oblanceolate, tip obtuse, semi-glossy, dark green (Yellow Green 147A–147B above, 148B–148C beneath, RHS), 3/8 to 5/8 inch wide, 1 3/8 to 2 3/4 inches long; flowers white, February to early April; fruit dark cherry red (Red 46A); hardy to zone 7. Chance seedling selected by J.W. Hines, Jr., in 1971 in bed of ***P. fortuneana*** **'Graberi'** at Irvine Ranch, south of Santa Ana, California. Name registered by Carl E. Bell, Hines Wholesale Nursery, November 9, 1976.

P. fortuneana

'Chinese Brocade' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 76(3):xl. 1951, without description). John Jefferies & Son Ltd., Cirencester, England. Catalog. 1952 [not seen] : Fruit yellow. Letters October 31, 1960 and March 28, 1967, Robert A. Jefferies, John Jefferies & Son : Strong-growing plant; leaves up to 2 inches long and 3/4 inch wide; fruit chrome gold, 1/4 inch across; does not fruit consistently; introduced by John Jefferies & Son in 1952. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Yellow Orange 21A, RHS

'Cinnabarium' (Bonnell Nurseries, Renton, Washington. Catalog, p. 11. 1949) : Appearance and habits same as ***V. Davidi***. No additional information available; probably refers to ***Viburnum cinnamomifolium***.

'Coccinea Selecta' (J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 120. 1962–63, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Coccinea Selecta') : Compact growth habit; fruit orange red. Letter January 11, 1965, J. Timm & Co. : Identical with 'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn' and 'Typ. Zwischenahn'.

= **'Bad Zwischenahn'**, 'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn', 'Typ. Zwischenahn'

'Cole Erect' (Cole Nursery, Painesville, Ohio. Catalog, p. 46. Fall 1956, as *P. coccinea lalandi* 'Cole Erect' Firethorn) : Leaves dark green; fruit bright orange, large clusters, fruits heavily when young; hardy. Letter August 28, 1974, William H. Collins, Cole Nursery : My judgment is at this time that Mr. [Barrett] Cole simply elected to call it "Cole Erect Firethorn." It would appear to be the same as **'Lalandi'**. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Lalandei'**, 'Latifolia', 'Lenni', 'Pirate'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Colletei' (Del Amo Nurseries, Compton, California. Catalog, p. 11. 1958, without description). Also listed as 'Colletii'. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Colorado Red'

(Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Catalog, p. 54. 1974) : Vigorous growth; leaves shiny; fruit bright red; hardy. Name registered by F.C. Tomlinson, Select Nurseries, April 15, 1974 : Chance seedling, parentage unknown; selected by Wayne Smith, Alvin, Texas, in 1967; named by W.M. Tomlinson, Select Nurseries, in 1970, and introduced in 1972 as 'Texas Red'; flowers profusely; fruit dark red, in abundance. Letter April 22, 1974, F.C. Tomlinson: Name changed to **'Colorado Red'** for customer acceptance.

= 'Texas Red'

'Compacta'

(H. Tomin. Möller's Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung 52(33):387. 1937, as *P. gibbsii* var. *compacta*) : Compact, thick growth habit, horizontally spreading branches; leaves dark green above, gray green beneath, evergreen; flowers white, abundant; fruit coral red, abundant, smaller than parent species, persistent. Originated at Prinaer Nursery, Germany, in 1919, by crossing *P. gibbsii* × ***P. coccinea***; introduced by same firm. Letter December 6, 1965, Kayser & Seibert, Rossdorf bei Darmstadt, Germany : Plant 1.25 m high and 1.75 m broad; flower umbels 4–5 cm in breadth, with 12–15 single flowers; fruit 4–5 mm thick, color carmine red beginning in October.

P. atalantioides
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Compacta'

(Deerfield Nurseries, Deerfield, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 2. 1954–55, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Compacta') : Dwarf; fruit orange.

'Coolidgei'

(Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 3. July 1948, as *P. formosana* **'Coolidgei'**) : Fruit red. Probably no longer in cultivation.

P. koidzumii

'Coplen's Royal'

[Plant material received at U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, DC, in 1959 from Rockville Nursery, Rockville, Maryland, with this designation.] No additional information available.

'Coplen's Unk'

[Plant material received at U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, DC, in 1959 from Rockville Nursery, Rockville, Maryland, with this designation.] No additional information available.

'Coral'

(Wells Nursery, Red Bank, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 8. 1958–59, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Coral') : Fruit light red. Letter November 16, 1965, James S. Wells, Wells Nursery : Fruit coral red; descriptive term used to designate **'Sensation'**.

= 'Sensation'
P. coccinea

'Crimson Tide'

(Wolfe's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Catalog, p. 40. 1950) : Dwarf; leaves broad, dark green; fruit large, rose red; persistent. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 35. 1958, as ***P. crenulata* 'Crimson Tide'** : Fruit red; zone 6. Letter February 16, 1960, Dan Wolfe, Wolfe's Nursery : Described as having larger fruit; darker leaves; not as hardy and not growing as straight as other clones; originated as seedling selected at Wolfe's Nursery; introduced in 1950. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. koidzumii
Red 43A, RHS

'Dart's Daffodil'

(Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 189. 1977, without description). Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, April 20, 1990 : Chance seedling; hybrid of unknown parentage; selected at Darthuizer Nurseries, Leersum, Holland, 1975; introduced 1975; very broad, loose shrub, hardy; fruit golden yellow, 6–7 mm. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Dart's Moonlight'

(H.J. van de Laar. Naamlijst van Houtige Gewassen, p. 153. 1987, without description). Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, April 20, 1990 : Chance seedling; hybrid of unknown parentage; selected at Darthuizer Nurseries, Leersum, Holland, 1975; introduced 1975; fruit light yellow, small. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Dart's Red'

(Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 189. 1977, without description). Darthuizer Vademecum, 3d ed., pp. 16, 221. 1987 : Broad, upright, fairly open shrub; leaves glossy dark green; fruit bright red, numerous; very winter hardy; scab resistant; selection of Darthuizer Nurseries. Pépinière Renault, Gorron, France. Catalog. Autumn 1989, as ***P.* 'Dart's Red®** Interrada' : Fruit red orange; disease resistant. Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, April 20, 1990: Chance seedling; parentage unknown; named in 1975; introduced by Darthuizer 1986.

= 'Interrada'

'Dart's Sunbeam'

(Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 189. 1977, without description). Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, April 20, 1990 : Chance seedling; hybrid of unknown parentage; selected at Darthuizer Nurseries, Leersum, Holland, 1975; introduced 1975; vigorous, broad-growing shrub; fruit golden yellow, 6–7 mm; less hardy than **'Dart's Daffodil'** and **'Dart's Red'**. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Dart's Yellow'

(H.J. van de Laar. Naamlijst van Houtige Gewassen, p. 153. 1987, without description). Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, April 20, 1990 : Chance seedling; hybrid of unknown parentage; selected at Darthuizer Nurseries, Leersum, Holland, 1975; introduced 1975; fruit yellow. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Dauerbrand'

(Karl Foerster, Bornim-Potsdam, Germany. Catalog, p. 74. 1937–38, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Dauerbrand') : Fruit orange; persistent. Letter January 18, 1966, Karl Foerster : Compact shrub, 1.5 m high; flowers and fruit abundant; fruit persistent; winter hardy; selected by Karl Foerster at Bornim, Germany, prior to World War II; earlier named **'Praecox'**.

= 'Praecox'
P. coccinea

'Debussy' (H. Breisch and J.-L. Esnault. l'Horticulture Francaise 122:13, 15. 1980) : Develops into large shrub; fruit red (dark around apex), late, moderately abundant, small (7 by 5 mm); many vegetative shoots. Name registered by H. Bertrand, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles (ÉNITH), Angers, France, October 19, 1989 : Chance seedling of ***P. atalantioides*** selected 1978 at ÉNITHP; named 1978 by André Briant, Pépinière André Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France; introduced by Pépinière Détriche, Angers, France; same fruiting characteristics as **'Mozart'**, while less abundant; develops into shrub larger than **'Mozart'**; fruit redder than that of **'Berlioz'**.

P. atalantioides

'Delacourrii' (Jardin des Plantes, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier, France. Catalog. 1964, as *P. coccinea* var. *delacourrii*, without description [not seen]). Letter April 9, 1974, Prof. Hervé Harant, Directeur, Jardin des Plantes : Never existed; apparently printer's error in catalog.

'Dilatata' (J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 51. 1938–39, as ***P. coccinea* 'Dilatata'**) : Broad, bushy growth habit.

P. coccinea

'Dr. Hook' (Tankard Nurseries, Exmore, Virginia. Catalog, p. 13. Spring 1963, as ***P. coccinea* 'Dr. Hook'**) : Dense, upright; fruit orange. Letters February 15, 1963 and March 28, 1967, John E. Tankard, Jr. : Very erect; quite bushy; very sharp spines; does not berry at early age; hardy; obtained from Wyman Nursery [now defunct], Bobtown, Virginia; believed to have come from a Dr. Hook in Georgia.

P. coccinea
Orange 28A, RHS

'Duval' (Leonard Coates Nursery, San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 11. 1938, as ***P.* 'Duval'**) : Fruit bright red, large, enormous clusters; introduced by Mound Nurseries, Ventura, California. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propa-

gators Society, p. 36. 1958 : Fruit red, not eaten by birds; hybrid of ***P. koidzumii*** × *P. crenato-serrata*; zone 5. U.S. plant patent no. 346, November 14, 1939 : Vigorous, semi-upright, 10 ft tall; leaves dark green, lustrous; fruit scarlet, large, persists until late season. Originated by Edmy Bourdieu by crossing ***P. koidzumii*** × (***P. koidzumii*** × *P. yunnanensis*); plant grown at Duval Ranch, Santa Paula, California; designated 'Duvali'™. Trademark no. 392689, January 5, 1942.

Misspelled as 'Duavali', 'Duvaldi', 'Duvali'™, 'Duvalle', 'Duvalli'
Red 44A, 45A, RHS

'Dwarf' (Porter Walton Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Catalog, back page. 1948, as *P.* 'Dwarf', *P. coccinea pauciflora*) : Compact, rounded formal growth habit; very hardy.

= ***P. coccinea*** var. ***pauciflora***, 'Pauciflora'

'Dwarf' (Casadaban's Nursery, Abita Springs, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 10. 1968, as *P.* 'Dwarf' Variegated) : Leaves green and variegated.

= **'Variegated'**, 'Harlequin', 'Tricolor', 'Vancouver Variegated', 'Variegata'

'Early Red' (Cottage Hill Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Catalog, p. 7. 1956–57) : Similar to 'Graber' ***Pyracantha***, with fruit ripening early. Letter October 5, 1960, Hunter H. Boulo, Cottage Hill Nursery : Probably the same as another named variety in propagation elsewhere.

Red 45D, RHS

'Ebben' (Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 174. 1962, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Ebben'**, without description). B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 257. 1965 : Bushy, round to broad pyramidal growth habit; leaves broad ovate to obovate, crenate-serrate; fruit orange (13, HCC), 8.5 by 7 mm, ripening in September; winter hardy; scab susceptible; originated

about 1935 in The Netherlands. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:41. 1966 : Fruit from mid-September to late November; moderate scab resistance; cultivar grown in 1935 by J.H. Ebben & Zoon, Cuyk, The Netherlands.

= 'Lalandei Major'
P. coccinea

'Eddie's Coral' (H.M. Eddie & Sons Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Catalog, p. 24. 1955–56) : Vigorous; leaves shiny; fruit coral red, persistent; hybrid produced by H.M. Eddie. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii* 'Eddie's Coral'**, without description. Letters February 22, 1960 and November 29, 1965, J.H. Eddie, H.M. Eddie & Sons : Originated by H.M. Eddie, Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada, about 1951 as a result of hybridizing ***P. coccinea* × *P. rogersiana***; introduced 1955 by H.M. Eddie & Sons.

Orange Red 30D, RHS

'Eleagnes' (Grimes Nursery, Semmes, Alabama. Catalog, p. 17. 1961–62, as *P.* var. *Eleagnes*, without description). Letter November 24, 1961, W.A. Grimes, Grimes Nursery : Not ***Pyracantha***; error in printing catalog.

'Ellis' (Blackwell Nurseries, Semmes, Alabama. Catalog, p. 29. 1949–50, as *P. formosana* (Ellis Strain)) : Less upright than **'Lalandei'**; fruit deep glossy red, immense clusters. Letters January 9, 1965 and March 30, 1967, R.O. Blackwell, Jr., Blackwell Nurseries : Origin uncertain; supposedly a hardier strain of *formosana*; obtained by Blackwell Nurseries from a Mr. Barrett south of Atlanta, Georgia; first cataloged by Blackwell Nurseries in 1949.

P. koidzumii

'Fall Red' (Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, East Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 13. 1952–53, without description). Ibid., p. 12. 1955–56 : Fruit red.

'Ferrara' (Clarke Nursery, San Jose, California. Catalog. 1938–39, as *P. formosana* **'Ferrara'** variety, without description).

P. koidzumii

'Fertilis' (Christensen Nursery, San Francisco, California. Catalog, p. 4. 1962–63, without description).

= **'Lalandei Fertile'**

'Fiery Cascade' (Vermeulen & Son, Neshanic Station, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 17. Winter–Spring 1978, as ***P.*** × **'Fiery Cascade'**) : Moderate size, vigorous grower, 4 ft high and 6 ft wide; leaves small, dark green; fruit orange in August, changing to bright red by October; free of scab and fire blight; exceptionally hardy. New hybrid selection of Dr. Elwin R. Orton, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

'Flava' (Gardeners' Chronicle 66(1713):219. 1919, as *P. rogersiana* f. *flava*) : Shrub, long semi-drooping branches; leaves evergreen; fruit small, bright yellow; RHS First Class Certificate, October 21, 1919. Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 45(2,3):cxiii. 1920 : Spreading shrub; leaves dark olive green, slightly notched at margins; fruit bright golden yellow, roundish, abundant. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 257. 1965, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Flava'** : Fruit yellow, 7 by 5 mm, from November. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:45–46. 1966 : Fruit pure yellow (6, HCC), small, from late October to January (in mild climates); scab resistant; not winter hardy in The Netherlands. Originated as seedling at Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, England, prior to 1919. RHS First Class Certificate 1919; RHS Award of Garden Merit 1969. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967, as *P. crenulata* f. *flava* : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Aurantiaca Flava', 'Flava Nova', 'Lutea', 'Rogersiana Flava', 'Xanthocarpum'
Misspelled as 'Flaya'
P. rogersiana
Yellow Orange 23A, Orange 24A, RHS

'Flava Nova'

(H. Breisch and J.-L. Esnault. l'Horticulture Francaise 122:13–14. 1980, without description).

= **'Flava'**, 'Aurantiaca Flava', 'Lutea', 'Rogersiana Flava', 'Xanthocarpum'

'Flore Plena'

(Hortulux, Bofferdange, Luxembourg. Catalog, p. 24. 1925–26, as *Pyracanthus virg. flore plena*, without description).

= ? **'Semiplena'**, ? **Philadelphus**

'Forest Hills'

(Hines Wholesale Nursery, Santa Ana, California. Catalog, p. 25. 1968, as ***P. coccinea* 'Forest Hills'**) : Fruit orange red; extremely hardy. Name registered by James W. Hines, Jr., Hines Wholesale Nursery, August 11, 1989 : Chance seedling of ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei'** selected by N. Joseph Quist, Forest Hills Nurseries, Salt Lake City, Utah, in the 1940's; extremely hardy and bushier than other ***coccinea* 'Lalandei'**; leaves retain brilliant red color in winter; fruit brilliant orange red.

P. coccinea

'Fructo Alba'

(William Rollisson and Sons, London, England. Catalog, p. 43. 1855, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fruc. Albo', without description). P.J. Looymans & Zonen, Oudenbosch, Holland. Catalog, p. 4. 1862 [not seen], as *Crataegus pyracantha sempervirens* 'Fructu Albo'. Ibid. 1873, as *Cotoneaster Pyracantha* 'Fructo Albo' [not seen]. C.H. Wright and D. Dewar. Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary, rev. ed., p. 266. 1894, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fructu Albo': 10 ft high; flowers white, May; introduced into England 1841. A. Rehder, in L.H. Bailey, ed., Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2864. 1916, as *P. coccinea* var. *leucocarpa* (*Cotoneaster pyracantha leucocarpa* Hort. var. 'Fructo Albo' Hort.) : Fruit white, or yellowish.

= 'Lalandei Fructu Albo', 'Leucocarpa'
P. coccinea

'Fructo Flavus' (Daisy Hill Nurseries, Newry, Ireland. Catalog No. 61, p. 59. 1904, as *Crataegus pyracanthus* 'Fructo Flavus', without description).

= **'Fructu Lutea'**, 'Aurea', 'Lalandei Fructu Luteo', 'Lutea'
P. coccinea

'Fructo Rubra' (William Rollisson & Sons, London, England. Catalog, p. 43. 1855, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fruc. Rubro', without description). Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt, Germany. Catalog, p. 68. 1865, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fr. Rubro' : Fruit brilliant red, large, abundant.

= 'Lalandei Red Berry', 'Red', 'Red Berry'

'Fructu Lutea' (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt, Germany. Catalog, p. 68. 1865, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fr. Luteo', without description). Anthony Waterer, Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, England. Catalog, p. 31. 1875–76, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fructu Luteo' : Fruit yellow. D. Stewart & Sons, Fern Down Nursery, Wimborne, England. Catalog, p. 21. 1927, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Fructo Lutea', without description.

= 'Aurea', 'Fructo Flavus,' 'Lalandei Fructu Luteo', 'Lutea'
Misspelled as 'Fructibus Luteis', 'Fructico Lutea'
P. coccinea

'Fructu Rosea' (Tips Frèrés & Fils, Limbourg, Belgium. Catalog, p. 65. 1875, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Fructu Roseo', without description).

'George Stedman' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 2d ed., p. 296. 1988, without description) : As available from Reginald Kaye Ltd., Waithman Nursery, Silverdale, England. Letter March 22, 1990, J.J. Kaye, Waithman Nursery : Assumed to be same as **'Stedman's'**; fruit very large, golden orange; no longer grown by Waithman Nursery.

= **'Stedman's'**, 'John Steadman'

'Georgiana' (Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. 1944–45 [not seen]). Letters received December 16, 1966 and April 6, 1967, Carl Wheeler, Central Georgia Nurseries : Upright growth habit; fruit bright yellow; originated by Central Georgia Nurseries, selected ca. 1935.

Yellow Orange 21A, 23A, RHS

'Gibbsii' (F.R. Gouin. University of Maryland Extension Service Leaflet HE51–67. 1967, as ***Pyracantha atalantioides*** 'Gibbsii') : Moderately fast-growing shrub, mature height 15 ft, spread 10 ft; fruit bright red, large clusters that last until late winter.

= ***P. atalantioides***

'Gigantea' (Tuttle Bros. Nurseries, Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 3. 1932, as *P. yunnanensis* **'Gigantea'**, without description).

P. fortuneana

'Glauca' [Supposedly listed by Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, England, 1953, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Glauca', without description (not seen)]. No additional information obtained.

'Gloriosa' (Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia. Catalog, p. 22. 1929–30) : Dwarf, spreading; leaves small, light green; fruit bright orange. Letter May 25, 1967, J.G. Bailie, Fruitland Nurseries : Appears resistant to insect and fungal diseases.

'Gloriosa Upright' (Jennings Nursery, Jennings, Louisiana. Catalog. June 1930, without description [not seen]). Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas. Catalog, p. 5. 1944–45 : Upright growth habit. Letters December 22, 1959 and November 16, 1965, Ralph C. Griffing, Griffing Nurseries : Developed and introduced in 1930 by Fritz Huber, Jennings Nursery [no longer in operation].

'Gnome'

(Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 18. 1962, as ***P. angustifolia* 'Gnome'**, without description). U.S. plant patent no. 1816, March 10, 1959 : Horizontally spreading branches, low growth habit; leaves, flowers, and fruit do not differ from species. Originated as seedling of ***P. angustifolia*** selected by H. Kleine, Newport, Michigan. Name registered by Henry Kleine, May 2, 1961.

= 'Gnozam', 'Monon', 'Yukon Belle', 'Yukon Jack'
P. angustifolia
Orange 28A, RHS

'Gnozam'

(Lake County Nursery, Perry, Ohio. Catalog, p. 196. 1990, as ***P.* 'Gnome'®** ***P. angustifolia*** cv. Gnozam) : Extremely hardy; height 6 ft; spread 6–8 ft; compact, rounded, densely branched; fruit orange, 1/4 to 3/8 inch.

= **'Gnome'**, 'Monon', 'Yukon Belle', 'Yukon Jack'

'Gold Nugget'

(Wolfe's Nursery, Stephenville, Texas. Catalog, p. 44. 1954, as ***P.*** [Wolfe's Evergreen] **'Gold Nugget'**) : Leaves dark green; flowers bell-like, snow white; fruit rich golden; extremely hardy. Letters January 4, 1965 and December 10, 1965, Dan Wolfe, Wolfe's Nursery : Extremely upright plant; rapid grower; leaves long, pointed; fruit very large; appears to be disease resistant.

Yellow Orange 23A, Orange 25A, RHS

'Gold Rush'

(J.A. Witt. Arboretum Bulletin, University of Washington 39(2):9. 1976) : Spreading, intricately branched, about 10 ft tall; leaves 1 to 2 1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch broad, shining green above, paler beneath, persistent; fruit in dense clusters, flattened, globose, nearly 1/2 inch broad, orange yellow (17B, RHS), coloring in early September and persisting into early winter; probably hardy to zone 7. Name registered by Joseph A. Witt, February 26, 1976 : Seedling of open-pollinated ***P. angustifolia*** × *? P. crenato-serrata*; selected by Brian O. Mulligan, University of Washington Arboretum in 1959; named and introduced by Joseph A. Witt in 1975.

'Golden Berry' (Grandview Nursery, Youngsville, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 3. 1957–58) : Fruit yellow.

'Golden Charmer' (Darthuizer Boomkwekerij, Leersum, Holland. Catalog. 1960 [not seen]) : Spreading branches; fruit orange yellow, ripening in September and persisting until December; disease resistant. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 258. 1965, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Golden Charmer'** : Bushy, slender growth habit; leaves 2–4 (–5) cm broad to long oval, tip pointed to rounded, crenate serrate; fruit orange yellow (10, HCC), 9.5 by 9 mm, from September; hardy, scab resistant; originated about 1950 in Germany. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:44, 46. 1966 : Originated from cross of ***P. coccinea* × *P. rogersiana***, H. Bruns Nursery, Westerstede, Germany, in 1950 as two forms—one orange yellow, the other orange; the orange-yellow form named **'Golden Charmer'** by Darthuizer Nurseries. The two types are cultivated in Germany under the name 'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns'. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Yellow Charmer'
Misspelled as 'Golden Charm', 'Golden Charming'
Yellow Orange 23A, Orange 25B, RHS

'Golden Delicious' (Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Catalog, p. 51. [1967]) : Vigorous bush; fruit golden yellow.

= **'Lynnii'**, 'Select Yellow'

'Golden Dome' (Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 189. 1977, without description). Hillier Nursery, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire, England, Plant List, p. 4. 1985–86 : Low, spreading; leaves bright green; flowers small, white; fruit yellow, persisting well into winter. Letter April 10, 1991, A.J. Coombes, Hillier Gardens and Arboretum, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire, England : Propagation from original plant, which at about 10 yr old, is now 1 by 2 m. The earliest record we have states that the original, which still exists, was 3 ft tall in 1973. Since it increases in height very slowly, it must have been at least 5 yr old then and probably older. It is the only remaining member of a group of apparently wrongly named plants of which the origin and name

under which they arrived are not recorded. Name registered by A.J. Coombes, May 5, 1992 : Parentage unknown; selected and named by Roy Lancaster, Hillier Gardens prior to 1973; mound shaped with arching branches; very profuse flowers, often completely covering the foliage; fruit slightly depressed, globose, 6–7 mm in diameter, 5 mm long, Orange-Yellow 23A (RHS).

'Golden Glow' (Pépinière Minier, Angers, France. Catalog, p. 7. 1964, as *P. crenatoserrata* **'Golden Glow'**) : Vigorous; leaves light green, broad, glossy; fruit very large, golden yellow, 10–12 mm wide, 8–10 mm high, abundant; hardy; resistant to scab; MINra 00024; MD No. 3181; MDI No. 282204. G. Krüssmann. Deutsche Baumschule 16:354–355. 1964 : Perhaps a chance cross between *P. crenatoserrata* and *P. crenata* **'Flava'**. Name registered by Pépinière Minier May 30, 1974 : Chance seedling of *P. crenatoserrata* selected at Pépinière Minier in 1964 and introduced in 1965.

'Golden Queen' (Aldridge Nursery, Von Ormy, Texas. Catalog, p. 39. 1959–60) : Leaves bright green, dainty; fruit golden yellow. Letter January 6, 1965, R.C. Aldridge, Jr., Aldridge Nursery : Fruit clear golden yellow, does not mature to orange, small to medium in size; susceptible to winter cold. Name registered by R.C. Aldridge, Jr., April 23, 1974 : Parentage unknown, originated as clone from southern California; selected by Tom Yamamota, Tom's Nursery, Hawthorne, California, in 1947; named and introduced ca. 1958 by Aldridge Nursery.

Yellow Orange 21A, RHS

'Golden Sun' (Darthuizer Vademecum, 2d ed. p. 221. 1978, without description). E.R. Johnson (Nurseries) Ltd., Whixley, York, England. Catalog, p. 23. Autumn 1984 : Fruit orange yellow.

= **'Soleil d'Or'**, 'Orange Sun', 'Pluie d'Or', 'Sungold'

'Golden Yellow' (Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 32. 1987–88) : Large evergreen shrub; fruit yellow gold. Letter July 20, 1989, Ken Durio, Louisiana Nursery : Cultivar proved inferior; propagation has been discontinued.

'Goldenen Horn' [Registration form for ***P. coccinea*** **'Koralle'** dated March 20, 1980, from H. Lorberg Baumschule, Berlin, Germany, indicates that **'Koralle'** is a chance seedling of 'Goldenen Horn']. No other reference to the name 'Goldenen Horn' has been found.

'Government Orange' (Portland Wholesale Nursery, Portland, Oregon. Catalog, p. 49. 1962–63, without description). Ibid., p. 50. 1963–64 : Fruit orange; sport of **'Government Red'**. Rich Northwest Nursery, Hillsboro, Oregon. Catalog, p. 24. Spring 1967, as ***P. koidzumii*** **'Government Orange'** : Upright growth habit; leaves glossy; fruit orange; zone 7.

'Government Red' (Adams Nursery, Westfield, Massachusetts. Catalog, p. 27. Spring 1948) : Leaves glossy, dark green; fruit rich maroon red all winter; new form. Bonnell Nurseries, Renton, Washington. Catalog No. 13, p. 19. 1954 : Evergreen; fruit dark red. Deutsche Baumschule 9:220. 1957 : Leaves large; fruit brilliant red; winter hardy to −10 °F. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii*** **'Government Red'** : Fruit ripens early; zone 8. Clarendon Gardens Nursery, Pinehurst, North Carolina. Catalog, p. 35. [1958] : Dense growth habit. F. deVos. The Garden Journal 10(6):217. 1960, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Government Red'** : Zone 6b. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea
Red 44A, RHS

'Government Sp.' (Edward H. Rust, Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 11. 1930) : Recent introduction; fruit brilliant red.

'Government Yellow' (Bulk's Nurseries, Babylon, New York. Catalog, p. 25. Fall 1965, without description). Letter March 1, 1974, C. van Abshoven, Bulk's Nursery : Origin uncertain; propagation discontinued because the cultivar was not winter hardy.

'Graberi'

(Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Catalog, p. 36. 1939, as *P. yunnanensis* **'Graberi'**) : Vigorous grower; leaves glossy; fruit very large, bright crimson. Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 22. 1940 : Low growing; leaves light green; fruit brilliant red, abundant. Armstrong Nurseries. Catalog, p. 54. 1946, as *P. crenato-serrata* **'Graber'** : 8–10 ft high; hardy to 5 °F. American Association of Nurserymen, Proceedings of the 74th Annual Convention, pp. 148–149. 1949, as *P. crenato-serrata* Graber's Firethorn : Leaves large; fruit exceptionally large, oblate, crimson, very abundant; wide soil tolerance; selected ca. 1937 by H.C. Swim, Armstrong Nurseries, introduced 1939 by Armstrong Nurseries; American Association of Nurserymen Register No. 31. Letter February 26, 1960, Herbert C. Swim, Swim and Weeks, Chino, California : Originated as seedling from open-pollinated *P. crenato-serrata* at the home of C.C. Graber, Ontario, California. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Misspelled as 'Gabri', 'Garber', 'Grabberi', 'Graber', 'Graberii', 'Graeberi', 'Groberi', 'Serrata-Graberi'

P. fortuneana

Red 43A, 44A, RHS

'Griffing'

(Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas. Catalog, p. 7. 1958–59, as ***P.*** Griffing's var. (**'Wilma'** Firethorn), without description).

= **'Wilma'**

'Guillory'

(Letter May 12, 1965, Ira S. Nelson, Southwestern Louisiana University, Lafayette, Louisiana): Dwarf; fruit red; probably a chance seedling of *P. yunnanensis*; parent plant collected near Ville Platte, Louisiana, in 1960. Have found no publication of cultivar name; probably not in cultivation.

'Hardy'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 10. January 1958, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Hardy'**, without description).

P. coccinea

'Harlequin' (Grandview Nursery, Youngsville, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 3. 1957–58) : Slow growing; leaves white variegated. Letter November 30, 1961, Earl E. Vallot, Grandview Nursery : Variegated clone obtained from Mitsch Nursery, Aurora, Oregon; renamed by Grandview Nursery.

= **'Variegated'**, 'Dwarf', 'Tricolor', 'Vancouver Variegated', 'Variegata'

'Haslemere Scarlet' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 75(4):lix. 1950, as ***P. atalantioides* 'Haslemere Scarlet'**, without description) : Exhibited at Royal Horticultural Society show, February 14, 1950, by Mrs. E. Pawsey, Weyhill, Haslemere, England. Letter June 12, 1967, Mrs. Michael Haworth-Booth, Farall Nursery, Roundhurst, Surrey, England : Seedling **'Haslemere Scarlet'** noticeably brighter, more evergreen, and more densely free fruiting than those of most ***P. atalantioides***.

P. atalantioides

'Heathermead' (Frederick Street, Woking, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 33. 1949, as ***P. crenulata* 'Heathermead'** variety) : Fruit scarlet.

P. crenulata

'Heinrich Bruns' (Herm. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany. Catalog, p. 180. 1961–62, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns') : Fruit exceptionally brilliant and abundant. Ibid., p. 181. 1966–67 : Fruit brilliant red, persistent, hardly touched by birds. Ibid., p. 101. 1967–68 : Fruit orange red; disease resistant; two color variations, red and orange, are cultivated. Selected by Heinrich Bruns Nursery, Westerstede, Oldenburg, Germany. Introduced by Herm. A. Hesse in 1961.

= 'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns'
P. coccinea

'Henderson' (Verhalen Nursery, Scottsville, Texas. Catalog, p. 16. 1949–50) : Evergreen; leaves glossy; fruit red, large, huge clusters.

'Heyden's Yellow'

(Tom Dodd Nursery, Semmes, Alabama. Catalog, p. 8. 1967–68, as *P. formosana* 'Heyden's Yellow', without description). Plants received at U.S. National Arboretum, March 23, 1963, as 'Heyden's Hi-Yellow'. Letter November 30, 1965, John D. Heydens, C.W. Stuart & Co., Columbus, Mississippi : Fruit bright yellow, large clusters; seedling selected in 1959 by John Heydens; cultivar to be renamed 'Heyden's Bright Yellow'. [Have found no publication of this proposed name.]

Also sold as 'Heyden's High Yellow'
Yellow Orange 15A, RHS

'Hodginsii'

(Hazlewood Bros. Pty., Epping, New South Wales, Australia. Catalog. 1934, as *Crataegus* **'Hodginsii'** [not seen]) : Evergreen, to 12 ft; fruit orange red, large clusters. Ibid., p. 129. 1936, as ***Pyracantha* 'Hodginsii'**. Letters November 11, 1960 and January 12, 1962, Walter G. Hazlewood, Hazlewood Bros. : ***P.* 'Hodginsii'** came from China; named for Captain Hodgins, a merchant captain who traded in China and was a brother of a nurseryman in Essendon, Victoria, Australia. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Howard's Dark Red'

(Hemet Wholesale, Hemet, California. Catalog, p. 3. 1957–58, without description).

'Implexa'

(A. Lavallée. Arboretum Segrezianum, p. 89. 1877, as *P. coccinea* var. *implexa*, without description).

P. coccinea

'Improved'

(Monrovia Nursery. American Nurseryman 105(9):54. 1957, as ***P. coccinea* 'Improved'**) : Hardy, compact grower; taller than var. ***pauciflora***; evergreen; fruit more on red side; withstands temperatures to −20 °F. Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 66. 1957–58 : Fruit more red than most ***P. coccinea***.

P. coccinea
Orange Red 30A–32A, RHS

'Improved' (King's Nursery, Auburn, Alabama. Catalog, p. 12. 1958–59, as *P. yunnanensis* 'Improved' variety, without description).

'Inermis' (Daisy Hill Nurseries, Newry, Northern Ireland. Catalog, p. 13. 1911–12, as *Crataegus pyracanthus* var. *inermis*) : Fast growing; very few thorns. Brimfield Garden Nursery, Wethersfield, Connecticut. Catalog, p. 16. [1965], as *P. coccinea lalandi* **'Inermis'** : Thornless; fruit orange.

P. coccinea

'Ingleside Crimson' (Ingleside Farms Nursery, Oak Grove, Virginia. Catalog, p. 12. 1956–57, without description). Ibid., p. 16. 1957–58 : Fruit red, large, profuse clusters; selection of Ingleside Farms. Ibid., p. 30. 1959–60 : To 12 ft. Letter March 7, 1960, Carl F. Flemer, Jr., Ingleside Farms : Originated as selection from open-pollinated ***P.*** **'Rosedale'** seedling at Princeton Nursery, Princeton, New Jersey; introduced by Ingleside Farms Nursery in 1956.

P. koidzumii
Red 45D, RHS

'Intermedia' (Overlook Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Catalog, p. 47. 1951–52) : Fairly erect growth but not leggy, compact with slender branches; leaves small, with thorns; fruit bright red, abundant; intermediate between *P. formosana* and ***P.*** **'Low Dense'**. Letter March 22, 1956, Tom Sawada, Overlook Nursery : Clone not consistent in growth habit and foliage type. Probably no longer in cultivation.

P. koidzumii

'Interrada' (Pépinière Renault, Gorron, France. Catalog. Autumn 1989, as ***P.*** **'Dart's Red®** Interrada') : Fruit red orange; disease resistant.

= 'Dart's Red'

'John Steadman' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 6th ed., p. 421. 1992, without description) : Listed as available from Ashwood Nursery, Greenforge, West Midlands, England. Assumed to be **'Stedman's'**.

= **'Stedman's'**, 'George Stedman'

'K.C.' (Wild Bros.-Sarcoxie Nursery, Sarcoxie, Missouri. Catalog, p. 4. [1965]) : Bushy; leaves small.

'Kasan' (L. Späth, Berlin, Germany. Catalog, p. 58. 1937–38, as ***P. coccinea* 'Kasan'**) : Vigorous, young branches tomentose; leaves tomentose; fruit large; disease resistant. J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 52. 1938–39 : Vigorous, dense-branching shrub; fruit larger than that on older clones. Deutsche Baumschule 9:220. 1957 : Lower growth habit than **'Lalandei'**; fruit orange red, abundant; winter hardy to −30 °F. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 4th ed., p. 265. 1959, as ***P. coccinea* 'Kasan'** (Wiepking) : Bushy; leaves ovate, pointed, serrate; fruit orange, about 9 by 8 mm, from August; moderate scab resistance; found in 1935 in Russia. G. Krüssmann. Deutsche Baumschule 11:20–21. 1959 : Leaves do not bronze in winter; resistant to fire blight; Prof. Wiepking, Münster, Germany, procured plants in 1922 from Murat Garden, Trieste, Italy; gardener at Murat Garden brought clone from Botanical Garden, Kasan, Russia. D. Wyman. American Nurseryman 122(1):39, 42. 1965 : Hardiest clone, zone 5; introduced into United States from Europe by Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, in 1951. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 257. 1965 : Fruit orange (13, HCC), 11 by 9 mm; susceptible to scab; found in Russia about 1922.

= 'Orange Giant'
Misspelled as 'Kansan', 'Kanzan', 'Kason', 'Kassan', 'Kazan', 'Kazen'
P. coccinea
Orange 30D, RHS

'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn' (Joh. Bruns, Bad Zwischenahn, Germany. Catalog, p. 45. 1961–62, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn') : Compact; fruit orange red.

= **'Bad Zwischenahn'**, 'Coccinea Selecta', 'Typ. Zwischenahn'

'Keessenii'

(W. Keessen, Jr. & Zonen, Terra Nova Nursery, Aalsmeer, Holland. Catalog, p. 37. 1911, as *P. coccinea lalandei* **'Keessen'** [not seen]). B.K. Boom. 21st Jaarboek, Nederlandse Dendrologische Vereniging (1956, 1957, en 1958), pp. 152–153, 155. 1959, as ***P. coccinea*** cv. **'Keessen'** (Keessen) : Spreading shrub, twigs pubescent; leaves oblong, blunt, rounded teeth; fruit orange red, flattened, about 10 by 7 mm, ripening in September; moderate hardiness; scab susceptible. Selected by W. Keessen, Terra Nova Nursery, from plants of **'Lalandei'** planted in 1890 by L. Springer at factory in Helmond, Holland. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 4th ed., p. 265. 1959 : Shoots pubescent; fruit flattened, 10 by 7 mm; found 1891 in The Netherlands. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, vol. 2, p. 287. 1961 : Fruit broad, cone shaped, 10 mm thick, 7 mm high; selected in 1891 by W. Keessen, but introduced as **'Lalandei'**. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Misspelled as 'Keesen', 'Keesseen', 'Kessen'
P. coccinea
Orange 30B, RHS

'Kempferi'

(M.E. Mathias and E. McClintock. A Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, p. 48. 1963, without description). Letter June 28, 1974, Paul von Kempf, Pacific Coast Nursery, Colma, California : Chance seedling selected and named by Heinrich Edler von Kempf, Pacific Coast Nursery, in the 1920's; original plant lost; nursery stopped growing this selection in 1947 or 1948.

'Knap Hill Form'

(C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 4th ed., p. 383. 1990, without description) : As available from Perryhill Nurseries, Hartfield, Sussex, England. Letter July 17, 1990, P.J. Chapman, Perryhill Nurseries : Name listed in The Plant Finder [Philip 1990] is in error.

= **'Knaphill Lemon'**

'Knaphill Buttercup'

(Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 3. 1948–49) : Fruit buttercup yellow, profuse. Geo. Jackman & Son, Woking, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 51. 1953–54, as ***P. rogersiana*** **'Knaphill Buttercup'**

: Dense, arching growth habit; leaves small, dainty; fruit yellow, abundant. Letters May 2, 1960 and January 16, 1961, G.D. Waterer, Knap Hill Nursery : Originated as open-pollinated seedling of ***P. rogersiana* 'Flava'** in 1936; selected in 1944; introduced in 1948 by Knap Hill Nursery. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Buttercup'
P. rogersiana
Yellow Orange 21B–Orange 24A, RHS

'Knaphill Lemon' (Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 3. 1948–49) : Fruit lemon yellow. Same origin as **'Knaphill Buttercup'**; introduced in 1948.

= 'Knap Hill Form'
P. rogersiana

'Koralle' (Kordes, Bilsen/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 77. 1979–80) : Compact growth habit; dense, spiny shoots; leaves small, evergreen, glossy; flowers white, in umbellate panicles; fruit globular, 5–6 mm in diameter, brilliant coral red, remaining into the winter. Name registered by H. Lorberg Baumschule, Berlin, Germany, August 11, 1989 : Originated as chance seedling of ***P.*** 'Goldenen Horn'; introduced in 1962 by H. Lorberg Baumschule.

'Kutayi' (H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 20:65–66. 1983, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Kutayi') : Shrub, very wide spreading; leaves very small; fruit light orange red, small; winter hardy.

= ***P. coccinea*** var. ***kuntayi*** Kasapligil

'Lalandei'

(A. Lavallée. Arboretum Segrezianum, p. 89. 1877, as *P. coccinea* var. *lalandeii*, without description). E. de Duren. Revue de Horticulture Belge et Étrangère 8:145. 1882, as *Crataegus pyracantha* **'Lalandei'** : Vigorous, thorny shrub; leaves semi-evergreen; fruit persistent. May. Revue Horticole 55:68. 1883, as *Crataegus* **'Lalandei'** : Shrub 1 1/2 to 3 m high; dense branching, thorns long, stiff; leaves oval-lanceolate or obovate-elliptical, serrate, glossy, nearly evergreen; flowers dull white, small; fruit brilliant orange, persistent for 5 months. L. Möller. Möller's Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung 3(6):57–58. 1888, as *Cotoneaster Pyracantha* **'Lalandei'**. L. Dippel. Handbuch der Laubholzkunde, vol. 3. p. 421. 1893, as *P. coccinea* var. *Lalandii* : Upright, bushy shrub; leaves crenate; fruit bright orange, abundant. A. Voss, in Vilmorin's Blumengärtnerei, vol. 1, p. 269. 1894, as *Pyracantha Pyracantha* f. *Lalandii*. L. Parde. Arboretum National des Barres, p. 199. 1906, as *Pyracantha europaea* 'Lalandii'. W.J. Bean. Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, 1st ed., vol. 2. pp. 268–269. 1914, as *Pyracantha coccinea* var. *Lalandei* f. *Fructo-albo* : White-fruited form. Rocknoll Nursery, Morrow, Ohio. Catalog, p. 44. Spring 1959, as *P. lelandi coccinea* : Upright; leaves small, leathery; fruit scarlet. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 4th ed., p. 265. 1959, as ***P. coccinea*** cv. **Lalandei** : Spreading growth habit, shoots sparsely pubescent; leaves long, ovate, blunt; fruit orange red, about 9 by 8 mm, from September; moderate scab resistance; moderately hardy; originated 1874, France. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, vol. 2, p. 287. 1961 : Broad, flat growth habit; leaves linear, dull, with broad teeth; scab susceptible; found ca. 1874 by M. Lalande, Nantes, France. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., pp. 257–258. 1965, as ***P. rogersiana*** cv. **Lalandei** : Narrow, pyramidal growth habit, young shoots densely pubescent; leaves dark green (113, HCC), 2–4 cm long, finely crenulate; fruit deep orange (713), 10.5 by 8.5 mm, scab susceptible. D. Wyman. American Nurseryman 122(1):42. 1965, as ***P. coccinea* Lalandi** : One of the hardiest, zone 5. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34. RHS Award of Merit, December 8, 1925.

= 'Cole Erect', 'Latifolia', 'Lenni', 'Pirate'

Misspelled as 'Laelandi', 'Laelandii', 'Lalaini', 'Laland', 'Lalanda', 'Lalande', 'Lalandeii', 'Lalandi', 'Lalandiana', 'Lalandii', 'Lalandis', 'Lalendii', 'Lalendis', 'Lallandei', 'Lallandi', 'Landalei', 'Landi', 'Landiana', 'Lanlandi', 'Lanlandii', 'Leelandii', 'Lelandei', 'Lelandi', 'Lelandii', 'Lelendi', 'Lilandi', 'Llandi', 'Llandii', 'Loelandi', 'Lolandii'

P. coccinea
Orange 32A, RHS

'Lalandei Compact' (Flower and Garden 9(2):26. 1965) : Compact growth; fruit orange; zone 6.

= **'Wayside's Compact'**
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Fertile' (Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Catalog, p. 54. 1946, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei Fertile'**) : 6–8 ft high; fruit orange; hardy to 0 °F.

= 'Fertilis'
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Fructu Albo' (W.J. Bean. Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, 1st ed., vol. 2. pp. 268–269. 1914, as *P. coccinea* var. *Lalandei* 'Fructu-Albo').

= **'Fructo Alba'**, 'Leucocarpa'
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Fructu Luteo' (Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio. Catalog, p. 202. 1962, as *P. Lalandi* 'Fructu Lutea') : Fruit yellow.

= **'Fructu Lutea'**, 'Aurea', 'Fructo Flavus', 'Lutea'
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Hybrid' (Spring Hill Nurseries, Tipp City, Ohio. Catalog, p. 32. 1965, as ***P. coc.*** 'Lanlandi Hybrid') : Fruit red; winter hardy; hybrid selection pollinated by Cliff Runyan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

P. coccinea

'Lalandei Major' (F.J. Grootendorst, Boskoop, Holland. Catalog, p. 45. 1948–49, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Lalandei Major') : Bushy growth habit; leaves large. J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 94. 1952–53 : 2 m high;

leaves dark green, glossy, evergreen; fruit bright red; hardy. G. Krüssmann. Deutsche Baumschule 5:112. 1953, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Lalandii Major'.

= **'Ebben'**
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Monrovia' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 22. 1940, as *P. lalandi* **'Monrovia'**) : Tall growing; fruit orange; abundant. Ibid., p. 8. 1952, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Lalandei Monrovia'.

= **'Monrovia'**, 'Vincent'

'Lalandei Red Berry' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 23. 1957, as *P. coccinea laland* 'Red Berry', without description).

= **'Fructo Rubra'**, 'Red', 'Red Berry'
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Royali' (F.R. Gouin. University of Maryland Extension Service Leaflet HE51–67. 1967, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Lalandi Royali') : 20 ft high, 20 ft wide; fruit red; hardiest of red-fruited clones.

= **'Royalii'**, 'Royalty'
P. coccinea

'Lalandei Thornless' (Sneed Nursery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Catalog, p. 11. 1945, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandi Thornless'**, without description). Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 46. 1955–56 : Generally thornless; fruit orange. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 34. 1958, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandi Thornless'** : Thornless; fruit orange. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:42, 46. 1966, as ***P.*** 'Lalande's Thornless' : Susceptible to scab; not hardy in The Netherlands. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea
Orange 28A, RHS

'Lammert's Red'

[Cuttings received at U.S. National Arboretum, October 6, 1960 from Descanso Garden, LaCanada, California.] Letter September 15, 1960, John L. Threlkeld, Descanso Garden : Supposedly a hybrid developed at Descanso Garden by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts; compact grower reaching height of 6 ft; very dense foliage and twigs; heavily thorned; medium-sized red fruit. Have found no publication of name or description.

'Lammert's Yellow'

[Cuttings received at U.S. National Arboretum, October 6, 1960 from Descanso Garden, LaCanada, California.] Letter September 15, 1960, John L. Threlkeld, Descanso Garden : Supposedly a hybrid developed at Descanso Garden by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts; dwarf grower of *formosana* heritage, grows to about 4 ft maximum height; thornless; berries true yellow in autumn, darkening to light orange in late winter. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967, as *P.* ('Lammert's Yellow') : Chromosome number 2n=34. Have found no other publication of name or description.

'Lani'

(P.E. Brander. Statens Planteavlsforog, Meddelelse Nr. 1218. September 11, 1975, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lani'**) : Upright growth, somewhat open branching, 1.3–1.8 m high and up to 2 m wide; young shoots red brownish and extremely hairy, older branches smooth but very thorny; leaves dark green, shiny on top, lighter green and semi-dull beneath, 1.8–2.7 cm long, 0.7–1.9 cm wide, elliptical, base widely rounded, end slightly pointed, edge serrated; fruit in inflorescence of 6–15, on 0.7-cm-long shoots, almost round, 6–8 mm in diameter, red color (44A, RHS) in September–October, remains on plant 2–3 months; exceptionally healthy. Found and introduced by Rasmus Nielsen, Landsgrav Nursery, Skagelse, Denmark.

P. coccinea

'Latifolia'

(H. Zabel. Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, p. 168. 1903, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Latifolia', without description). Herm. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany. Catalog, p. 78. 1926–27, as *Crataegus pyracantha lalandi* (***P. coccinea*** 'Latifolia') : Leaves evergreen; fruit coral red.

= **'Lalandei'**, 'Cole Erect', 'Lenni', 'Pirate'
P. coccinea

'Laurelwoodi' (LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 6. 1960, as ***P.* 'Laurelwoodi'**) : Fruit red, abundant; very hardy. Letters December 30, 1964 and April 3, 1967, Russell Harmon, LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery : Introduced by LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery in 1960; original plant no longer in existence; propagation discontinued in 1964.

'Lavinia Rulgers' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 4th ed., p. 383. 1990, without description) : As available from Hillier Nurseries. Letter September 11, 1990, A.J. Coombes, Hillier Gardens and Arboretum, Ampfield, Hampshire, England : Dense, low-spreading habit; no record of origin; presumably **'Rutgers'**.

= ? **'Rutgers'**

'Lenni' (Bart's Nursery, Fullerton, Pennsylvania. Catalog. April 1, 1964) : Fruit orange. Letter March 31, 1967, William A. Bartholomew, Bart's Nursery : Origin unknown. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Lalandei'**, 'Cole Erect', 'Latifolia', 'Pirate'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Leprechaun'™ (Hines Wholesale Nursery, Santa Ana, California. Catalog, p. 34. Spring 1974) : Dwarf; fruit red. Letter August 27, 1974, James W. Hines, Jr., Hines Wholesale Nursery : ***P.*** 'Leprechaun' should not be classified or registered as a new variety; is similar to variety called **'Red Elf'** if not the same plant.

= **'Red Elf'**, 'Monelf', 'Red Midget', 'Red Pixie'

'Leucocarpa' (H. Zabel. Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, p. 168. 1903, as *Cotoneaster Pyracantha* 'Leucocarpa', hort., without description). A. Rehder, in L.H. Bailey, ed., Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, vol. 5, p. 2864. 1916, as *P. coccinea* var. *leucocarpa* : Fruit white or yellowish.

= **'Fructo Alba'**, 'Lalandei Fructu Albo'
P. coccinea

'Lewisii' (Hallawell Seed Co., San Francisco, California. Catalog, p. 75. 1942) : Leaves dark green; fruit rosy red. Tuttle Bros. Nurseries, Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 23. 1945, as ***P. koidzumii* 'Lewisi'** : Leaves glossy; fruit glistening dark red, larger fruit and clusters than other clones.

P. koidzumii
Red 40A, RHS

'Lexington' (Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Massachusetts. Catalog, p. 18. [1960], without description). No additional information available.

'Lindleyana' (Lindley Nursery, Greensboro, North Carolina. Catalog, p. 12. Spring 1957, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lindleyana'**) : Small to medium, somewhat spreading growth habit; leaves light green; fruit orange, persistent; selection found in block of ***P. coccinea***. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 34. 1958 : Zone 6. Letter April 7, 1967, Lindley Nursery : Selected and introduced by Lindley Nursery in 1957.

Misspelled as 'Lidleyana'
P. coccinea

'Low Dense' (Overlook Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama. Catalog, p. 47. 1951–52) : Dwarf in nature but will attain an ultimate height of 8 ft; branches short and slender with pendulous tendency, grows very compact; leaves 1/2 to 3/4 inch long, boxwood like; practically no thorns; fruit bright coral red, large, globose, and slightly flattened, hidden by dense foliage before maturity. Letter January 27, 1960, K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries : Originated as sport of *P. formosana*, selected in 1941 by K. Sawada, Overlook Nurseries, and introduced in 1951. U.S. plant patent no. 884, October 18, 1949.

Misspelled as 'Lo-Dense', 'Lodense'
P. koidzumii
Orange Red 33B, RHS

'Lowboy'

(John Vermeulen & Son, Neshanic Station, New Jersey. Final List. 1952, as ***P. coccinea* 'Lowboy'**, without description). Kelsey Nursery Service, Highlands, New Jersey. Catalog No. 159, p. 13. Spring 1957, as *P. Lalandi* **'Lowboy'** : Smaller in all parts; grows to 8 ft. Sherwood Nursery, Gresham, Oregon. Catalog, p. 30. 1959–60 : Evergreen; spreading growth habit; only a few feet high; leaves good green, lush; fruit shiny red, profuse. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:42. 1966 : Fruit bright red (715, HCC), small, 7 1/2 by 6 mm, from September to November. Letter April 6, 1967, John Vermeulen & Son : Compact, bushy form, spreads out rather than up; fruit more red than **'Lalandei'**. Letter January 14, 1960, Don MacLaughlin, Holly Acres, Red Bank, New Jersey : Parent plant found by D. MacLaughlin at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey; selected in 1934 as only plant that withstood −15 °F temperatures; growth habit twice as broad as tall. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Misspelled as 'Loboy', 'Low Boy'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 30D–32A, RHS

'Lownde's Early Red'

(Treseders' Nurseries [Truro] Ltd., Truro, Cornwall, England. Catalog No. 8, p. 89. [1967]) : Leaves narrow; fruit red, early ripening. Letter November 23, 1967, Neil Treseder, Treseders' Nurseries : Selected ca. 1955 by N. Hadden, West Porlock, Somerset, England, from ***P. crenulata*** seedlings raised from seed from the Lownde's Nepalese expedition. Named and introduced by Treseders' Nurseries; however, plant proved inferior and propagation was later discontinued.

P. crenulata

'Lutea'

(W. Drummond & Sons Ltd., Stirling, Scotland. Catalog, p. 9. 1948–49, as ***P. rogersiana*** 'Lutea') : Flowers profusely in June; fruit orange; very winter hardy.

= **'Flava'**, 'Aurantiaca Flava', 'Flava Nova', 'Rogersiana Flava', 'Xanthocarpum'
P. rogersiana

'Lutea' (Barnham Nurseries Ltd., Barnham, England. Catalog, p. 11. 1929, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Lutea') : Similar to *C. pyracantha lelandi* ; fruit yellow.

= **'Fructu Lutea'**, 'Aurea', 'Fructo Flavus', 'Lalandei Fructo Luteo'
P. coccinea

'Lynnii' (Coolidge Gardens, East Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 13. 1954–55) : Fruit yellow. Letters October 26, 1961 and November 4, 1961, J. Lynn Mossholder, Mossholder Nursery, Santa Ana, California : Originated as chance seedling of ***P.* 'Graberi'**, grown by J.L. Mossholder, Santa Ana, California; selected and introduced in 1945 by Mossholder Retail Nursery, El Monte, California.

= 'Golden Delicious', 'Select Yellow'
P. fortuneana

'Macracantha' (M.L. de Vilmorin and D. Bois. Fruticetum Vilmorianum Catalogus Primarius, p. 114. 1904, as ***P. coccinea* 'Macracantha'**, without description).

P. coccinea

'Macrocarpa' (W.B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 20. 1937–38, as *P. yunnanensis* **'Macrocarpa'**) : Fruit much larger than species. Ibid., p. 9. 1938 : A recently discovered variety.

P. fortuneana

'Macrocarpa' (May. Revue Horticole 55:68. 1883, as *Crataegus Lalandei* 'Macrocarpa') : Spelled **'Microcarpa'** in text.

= **'Microcarpa'**

'Magnifica'

(R.E. Harrison & Co. Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand. Catalog, p. 39. 1957–58) : Erect-growing shrub; fruit bright crimson scarlet. R.E. Harrison. Handbook of Trees and Shrubs for the Southern Hemisphere, 2d ed., p. 274. 1959, as ***P. coccinea* 'Magnifica'** : Bushy, round headed; evergreen with pointed, narrow foliage, leaves 1–2 inches long and 1/2 inch wide; fruit bright coral red. Letters January 12, 1965 and June 2, 1967, R.E. Harrison : First cataloged in 1950 by R.E. Harrison & Co. as selected form of ***P. coccinea***. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea

'Massagnensis'

(V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy, France. Catalog, p. 14. 1933–34) : Leaves long, narrow, obovate; originated from cross of *P. Gibbsii* × ***P. angustifolia***. Gardeners' Chronicle 111(2875):49. 1942, as ***P.*** 'Massaguensis' : Hybrid inherits vigor and hardiness of the female with large corymbs of white flowers and the larger orange-red fruit of ***angustifolia***; late ripening and persistent.

Misspelled as 'Massaguensis'

'Mi Oun'

(Tingle Nursery, Pittsville, Maryland. Catalog, p. 45. 1966–67, without description). Name registered by Norman R. Batho, Tingle Nursery, April 30, 1974 : Vigorous; fruit red orange; originated as seedling of ***P.* 'San Jose'**; named and introduced by L.G. Tingle, Tingle Nursery.

Red 42A, RHS

'Michell'

(F.C. Galle et al. American Association of Botanic Gardens and Arboreta Quarterly Newsletter 60:27. 1964, as ***P.*** 'Michell' (Dodd) and ***P.*** 'Michell' 5900, without description).

'Microcarpa'

(May. Revue Horticole 55:68. 1883, as *Crataegus lalandei* **'Microcarpa'**) : Shrub, strong, vigorous; fruit cherry red, much more brilliant than the type, much smaller than **'Lalandei'**, numerous, persists for 6 months.

Chance seedling discovered in planting of **'Lalandei'**. 'Macrocarpa' in title of article apparently is typographical error.

= 'Macrocarpa' (May)

'Microphylla' (Baker Bros., Fort Worth, Texas. Catalog, p. 28. 1941–42) : Upright with slightly spreading branches; leaves dark green, small; fruit red; winter hardy.

'Miller' (W.B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 19. 1935, as *P. formosana* 'Miller Variety') : Fruit bright orange, large clusters. Sarver Nursery, Dallas, Texas. Catalog, p. 14. 1942 : Medium grower; leaves dainty blue green; fruit bright red. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Also listed as 'Miller Type', 'Miller Variety', 'Milleri'
P. koidzumii
Red 40A, RHS

'Minute Man' (Wyman's Garden Centers, Framingham, Massachusetts. Catalog, p. 37. 1960, as ***P. coccinea* 'Minute Man'**) : Fruit orange red; hardy. Letter January 18, 1966, Paul F. Bobula, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Massachusetts : Probably originated as seedling selection of ***P. coccinea*** by Luke May, Lexington Nurseries, Lexington, Massachusetts, prior to 1945; fruit color more red than that of ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei'**. Letter December 29, 1956, R.M. Wyman, Wyman's Framingham Nurseries, Framingham, Massachusetts : Leaves thin and "papery"; fruit plentiful but small; clone named by R.M. Wyman to indicate it was from a cultivar growing in Lexington, Massachusetts; introduced ca. 1960. Letter January 19, 1966, C.J. Gilgut, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts : Small plants received ca. 1945 from Lexington Nursery (now out of business); supposedly grown from seed; reported to be much hardier than other pyracanthas; propagation material distributed to nurserymen. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea

'Mohave' (D.R. Egolf. Baileya 17(2):79–82. 1970) : Semi-evergreen to evergreen shrub; upright, openly branched, 4 m high and as much in breadth; stout stems widely spreading from base, young branches light green, becoming smooth dark reddish brown; thorns on leafy shoots or terminating lateral branches; leaves short petioled, 1.4–6.0 cm long, 0.6–2.0 cm wide, oblanceolate to elliptic, glossy, dark green (Yellow Green 147A, RHS); flowers in cormybose panicles, mostly 4–5 cm in diameter, with 35–55 flowers, 9–12 mm in diameter, creamy white, abundant in early May; fruit oblate, 20–40 per inflorescence, 3.6–6.2 mm in diameter, 6–12 mm long, Orange Red 32A, with less intense red coloration as fruit matures to a much lighter orange, smooth and waxy, ripening in mid-August and persisting until midwinter, not readily eaten by birds; resistant to fire blight and scab; chromosome number 2n=34; zone 6; a hybrid of ***P. koidzumii*** × ***P. coccinea*** **'Wyatti'** developed at the U.S. National Arboretum in 1963; selected in 1965; introduced in 1971. Name registered by Donald R. Egolf, May 25, 1970; NA No. 32225; PI No. 347258. Awarded RHS Certificate of Preliminary Commendation, October 26, 1971; RHS Award of Merit, October 1973; RHS First Class Certificate, November 1984.

'Mohave Silver' (Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, Boskoop, Holland, May 5, 1992) : Leaves greyish green, with irregular, narrow white margin; slower growing than **'Mohave'**; flowers and fruit not yet seen; not hardy in severe winters; mutation of **'Mohave'** selected 1985 by P.M. van Sleeuwen, Boekel in Province North Brabant, The Netherlands; named and introduced by P.M. van Sleeuwen in 1990.

'Monelf' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 94. 1989, as ***P.*** hybrid **'Red Elf**™ Monelf').

= **'Red Elf'**, 'Leprechaun', 'Red Midget', 'Red Pixie'

'Monon' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 93. 1989, as ***P. angustifolia*** 'Yukon Belle™ Monon').

= **'Gnome'**, 'Gnozam', 'Yukon Belle', 'Yukon Jack'

'Monrovia'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 22. 1940, as *P. lalandi* **'Monrovia'**) : Tall growing; fruit orange, abundant clusters. Letter March 2, 1960, Walter Lee, Monrovia Nursery : Originated as seedling of ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'**, selected for its upright growth habit and greater profusion of fruit, and introduced in 1940 by Monrovia Nursery. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Monrovia'** : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Lalandei Monrovia', 'Vincent'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Moon Glow'

(F.C. Galle et al. American Association of Botanic Gardens and Arboreta Quarterly Newsletter 60:27. 1964, without description). Letter, September 7, 1989, F.C. Galle, Hamilton, Georgia : Listed in error; probably refers to **'Moonbeam'**.

'Moonbeam'

(Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia. Catalog, p. 9. Fall 1960) : Leaves variegated, small, dainty, reddish in fall and winter; fruit red, sparse. U.S. plant patent no. 1590, April 16, 1957 : Originated as sport of *P. gibbsi yunnanensis*; selected by Emily Betts Gregory, Tucker, Georgia; leaves oblanceolate, small, green at center, with definite variegations of green to light cream or white toward the edges, densely borne along arching branches; fruit red, sparse. Introduced by Wight Nurseries in 1960. Name registered by David Walker, Wight Nurseries, July 6, 1989. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. fortuneana
Red 44A, RHS

'Moretii'

(Rivoire Père & Fils, Lyon, France. Catalog, p. 44. Autumn 1937, as *Crataegus pyracantha* 'Moreti') : Vigorous; leaves bright green above, pale beneath; fruit orange, hard, abundant. Letter October 19, 1960, F. Delaunay, Pépinière F. Delaunay, Angers, France : Originated as natural hybrid of ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'** × *P. pauciflora* in the garden of a Mr.

Moret at Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or, near Lyon, France; introduced ca. 1920; plant hardier and more dwarfish than **'Lalandei'**.

Misspelled as 'Moretti', 'Morettii'
Orange Red 32A, 33B, RHS

'Mozart'

(H. Breisch and J.-L. Esnault. l'Horticulture Francaise 122:13, 15. 1980) : Develops into small shrub; fruit red, having same characteristics as **'Debussy'**, but very abundant; few vegetative shoots. Name registered by H. Bertrand, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles (ÉNITH), Angers, France, October 19, 1989 : Chance seedling of ***P. atalantioides*** selected 1978 at ÉNITH; named 1978 by André Briant, Pépinière André Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France; introduced by Pépinière Minier, Beaufort-en-Vallée, France; is less vigorous and bears more fruit than **'Debussy'**; fruit is more red than that of **'Berlioz'**, 44B RHS.

P. atalantioides

'Myeri'

(Port Stockton Nursery, Stockton, California. Catalog, p. 20. 1941) : Vigorous growth habit; flowers small, white; fruit orange red, large clusters. Letter November 8, 1965, Port Stockton Nursery : Obtained ca. 1930–35 from Nathaniel Henderson, Santa Cruz, California, who secured plants from the U.S. Experiment Station, Chico, California; presumably from plants collected in China by Frank Meyer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Red 44A, RHS

'Navaho'

(D.R. Egolf. HortScience 13:483–484. 1978) : Semi-evergreen to evergreen shrub; up to 2 m high and 2.5 m in breadth; stout stems widely separating from base; young branches dense, light green becoming Brown 200C (RHS) and finally grey brown; spines few on leafy shoots; leaves oblanceolate to elliptic, 2–8 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, Green 137A above and Greyed Green 191A beneath, only slightly glossy above; inflorescence corymb borne on spurs and short shoots all along the branches, 4–5 cm in diameter, with 8–25 flowers; flowers 10–12 mm in diameter, white or cream white; fruit depressed-globose, 10–15 per inflorescence, fruit cluster 4–5 cm in diameter, 6–9 mm long, first Orange 28A–28B, then maturing to Red 40B to Orange Red 32A in November and persisting until

late spring, smooth and waxy; scab resistant; highly fire-blight tolerant; hardy to zone 7B; chromosome number 2n=34. Second generation seedling of the cross ***P. angustifolia*** × ***P.* 'Watereri'** (***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei'** × ***P. crenulata***), made in 1963 at U.S. National Arboretum; selected in 1973; introduced in 1978. Name registered by Donald R. Egolf, June 6, 1978; NA No. 38451; PI No. 427118.

'New Red'

(Joseph A. Hren, East Hampton, New York. Catalog, p. 34. 1959, as *P. rogersi* ['New Red'], without description). Assumed to be **'Nu Red'**.

= **'Nu Red'**
P. rogersiana

'Nu Red'

(Gresham's Nursery, Richmond, Virginia. Catalog, p. 6. 1953–54, without description).

= 'New Red'

'Orange Cadence'

(C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 6th ed., p. 421. 1992, without description) : Listed as available from Johnstown Garden Centre, Johnstown, County Kildare, Republic of Ireland. No additional information available.

'Orange Charmer'

(Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland. Catalog. 1962 [not seen]). Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 174. 1962, without description. Old Farm Nursery, Boskoop, Holland. Catalog, pp. 58, 80. 1962–63, as ***P.* 'Orange Charmer'** : Fruit orange; disease resistant. B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed., p. 258. 1965, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Orange Charmer'** : Similar to **'Golden Charmer'**; fruit deep orange (713/1, HCC), 9.5 by 8 mm, from September; originated ca. 1950 in Germany. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:44, 46. 1966, as ***P.* 'Orange Charmer'** : Very hardy; scab resistant. Originated in Germany as probable hybrid of ***P. coccinea*** × ***P. rogersiana*** under the name 'Andenken an Heinrich Bruns'. Two clones frequently grown, one orange yellow and one orange. The orange clone named and introduced as **'Orange Charmer'** by Vuyk van Nes in 1962. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Misspelled as 'Orange Charm'
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Orange Cup'

(M. Forrest. Trees and Shrubs Cultivated in Ireland. 1985, without description) : Indicates cultivar is grown in the J.F. Kennedy Park, New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland. Letter March 23, 1990, Christopher P. Kelly, John F. Kennedy Arboretum : Error in listing of name.

= **'Orange Glow'**

'Orange Giant'

(B.K. Boom. Nederlandse Dendrologie, 4th ed., p. 265. 1959a, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Orange Giant') : Leaves dull; fruit rather large, 13 by 13 mm, orange; scab resistant; originated 1950, The Netherlands. B.K. Boom. 21st Jaarboek, Nederlandse Dendrologische Vereniging (1956, 1957, en 1958), pp. 152–153, 155–156. 1959b : Vigorous, shrubby growth habit, young shoots white pubescent; leaves oval, obtuse, on vigorous shoots, 5 by 2.5 cm, underside midveins white pubescent, later glabrous, short shoot leaves smaller, 35 by 27 mm, practically glabrous; fruit orange, about 13 by 11 mm, ripening in early August, about 14 days before other cultivars; very hardy; scab resistant. Selected by A.E. Schiphorst, Wageningen, The Netherlands, in 1950; presumably a natural hybrid of ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'** × ***P. coccinea*** **'Kasan'**. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Kasan'**
P. coccinea
Orange 28A–30B, RHS

'Orange Glow'

(Den Ouden & Son, Old Farm Nursery, Boskoop, Holland. Catalog, p. 50. 1957–58 [not seen]). Ibid., p. 26. 1958–59, as *P. coccinea lalandii* **'Orange Glow'** : Fruit orange; disease resistant; winter hardy. B.K. Boom. 21st Jaarboek, Nederlandse Dendrologische Vereniging (1956, 1957, en 1958), pp. 156–157. 1959b, as ***P. fortuneana*** **'Orange Glow'** : Bushy growth habit; young shoots white pubescent; leaves obovate to broad oval, 5 by 2.5 cm, glabrous; flowers sparse; fruit orange red, later red, about 9 by 7 mm, abundant, ripens in August; very hardy; scab resistant; seedling selected in 1930 by Mrs. L.J.M. Banga-Oelmeyer, Wageningen, The Netherlands. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, vol. 2, p. 287. 1961, as *P. crenatoserrata* **'Orange Glow'** : Flowers in glabrous inflorescence; fruit flat, conical, to 9 mm wide and 7 mm long. B.K. Boom, Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed, p. 258. 1965, as ***P. rogersiana*** **'Orange Glow'** : Leaves 2–4 cm long, tip rounded, crenate-serrate; fruit red (16, HCC), later

deep orange (713), 9.5 by 7.5 mm, from September; scab resistant; winter hardy. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Orange Cup'
P. fortuneana
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Orange King'

(Rudolf Schmidt, Rellingen/Holstein, West Germany. Catalog, p. 11. 1957–58, as ***P. coccinea* 'Orange King'**) : Leaves evergreen; fruit orange, ripening in October. L.R. Russell, Ltd., Windlesham, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 47. 1960–61, as ***P.* 'Orange King'** : Leaves lustrous; fruit orange scarlet. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. coccinea
Orange 28A–Orange Red 30A, RHS

'Orange Sun'

(C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 2d ed., p. 296. 1988, without description) : Indicates cultivar is available from Mallorn Garden, Redruth, Cornwall, England. Letter June 10, 1989, Mallorn Garden : Error in 1987–88 catalog; should read 'Golden Sun'.

= **'Soleil d'Or'**, 'Golden Sun', 'Pluie d'Or', 'Sungold'

'Orange Thornless'

(W.E. Lammerts. Pacific Coast Nurseryman 3(2):8. 1945, as ***P. crenulata*** var. **'Orange Thornless'**) : Semi-tall, 6- to 10-ft shrub; branches arching, free of thorns or only occasionally a very few near the base of the plant, rusty pubescent when young, becoming glabrous when older; leaves narrow oblong to oblanceolate, obtuse, 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, 1/4 to 3/8 inch wide, with small mucronate tip, dark green above, paler green beneath, glabrous on both surfaces; inflorescence puberulent; fruit 3–11 per cluster on short pedicels, depressed, globose, 3/8 to 7/16 inch in diameter by 1/4 inch thick; bright orange. Originated by W.E. Lammerts, as an F_3 of ***P. angustifolia*** × ***P. crenulata***, ca. 1945.

= 'Thornless Orange'

'Oxford'

(W.B. Clarke, San Jose, California. Catalog No. 8, p. 8. 1941, as ***P.*** hybrid **'Oxford'**) : Fruit yellow orange, abundant; fire-blight resistant; originated at Deciduous Fruit Station, University of California, San Jose, California. D. Wyman. Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens, p. 243. 1949 : 10 ft; flowers small, white, in flat clusters; fruit bright orange to red; zone 7. Letter April 4, 1960, Alfred M. Amstutz, Deciduous Fruit Field Station, San Jose, California : Originated as cross of ***P. angustifolia*** × *P. gibbsii yunnanensis* made by H.E. Thomas, Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley, California; selected for its resistance to fire blight. Introduced by W.B. Clarke Nursery, ca. 1940.

= 'Oxford Red'

'Oxford Red'

(Bonnell Nurseries, Renton, Washington. Catalog No. 10, p. 11. 1949) : Similar to **'Carrieri'**; leaves dark green. Ibid. Catalog No. 13, p. 19. [1954] : Similar to **'Government Red'** but not so vertical in growth habit.

= **'Oxford'**

'Pannosa'

(Harry E. Saier, Dimondale, Michigan. Catalog, p. 128. February 1957, without description). F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii*** **'Pannosa'**, without description.

'Pauciflora'

(G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, 2d ed., vol. 3, p. 68. 1978, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Pauciflora') : Habit very dense and rounded; leaves small, glossy; fruit orange red, hidden beneath foliage, rather sparse; very hardy; susceptible to scab; very old cultivar grown in W. Germany since 1847.

= ***P. coccinea*** var. ***pauciflora***, 'Dwarf'
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Pendula'

(Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Hand-List of Trees and Shrubs, Excluding Coniferae, Grown in Arboretum, 2d ed., p. 349. 1902, as *Crataegus pyracantha* var. *pendula*, without description). J. Fraser and A. Hemsley, eds.

Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary, p. 249. 1916, as *Crataegus pyracantha pendula* : Pendulous growth habit.

P. coccinea

'Perle d'Olivet' (J.-L. Esnault. Memoire de Fin d'Études, É.N.I.T.H., pp. 9, 49. 1978) : Shrub; leaves elliptical, narrow, margins crenate-serrate, extremely bristly, base tapering, wedge shaped, longer, average 35 mm; upper and lower surfaces of young leaves pubescent; flowers large (average 11 mm in diameter). Name registered by H. Bertrand-Breisch, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles, Angers, France, October 19, 1989 : Very old selection; chance seedling selected by M. Burte, Orleans, France; shrub, very thorny; leaves similar to ***P. coccinea***; fruit large, spherical, 8 by 7 mm, yellow orange tinted pink and red. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Piersoni' (Cottage Gardens, Lansing, Michigan. Catalog. 1959–60, without description [not seen]). Letter January 25, 1974, N.I.W. Kriek, Cottage Gardens : Introduced by Pierson Nursery, Cromwell, Connecticut. No additional information available.

'Pine Cone' (D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967, without description). Plants received at U.S. National Arboretum in 1966 as ***P.*** 'Pine Cone'. Supposedly hybrid of ***P.*** (white flowers) × *Cotoneaster parynii*, made by William E. Silva, Sebastopol, California, in 1946. No additional information available.

'Pinkie' (D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967, without description). Plants received at U.S. National Arboretum in 1966 as ***P.*** 'Pinkie'. Supposedly seedling of *P. formosiana* × *Cotoneaster parnayii*, selected in 1954 by William E. Silva, Sebastopol, California. No additional information available.

'Pirate' (H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:41–42. 1966, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Pirate', synonym for ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'**, without description).

= **'Lalandei'**, 'Cole Erect', 'Latifolia', 'Lenni'

'Pixie Fire' (Oregon Garden Products, Hillsboro, Oregon. Catalog. 1988–89, without description). Zone 5. No additional information available.

'Pluie d'Or' (Abbing & Zonen, Zeist, Holland. Catalog, p. 53. 1975–76) : Fruit bright yellow. Letter October 9, 1979, Kwekerij Abbing : Error in catalog, should read **'Soleil d'Or'**.

= **'Soleil d'Or'**, 'Golden Sun', 'Orange Sun', 'Sungold'

'Polychroma' (Del Amo Nurseries, Compton, California. Catalog, p. 19. 1940, without description). Ibid. [1945] : Branches arching; leaves red and green, becoming highly colored in winter; fruit good red; originated at Del Amo Nurseries, ca. 1940.

'Praecox' (Karl Foerster, Bornim-Potsdam-Sanssouci, Germany. Catalog, p. 74. 1937–38, as ***P. coccinea*** **'Praecox'**) : Fruit early ripening. J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 94. 1952–53 : Dwarf; 1.5 m high; leaves light green, glossy; fruit abundant; resistant to scab. Ibid., p. 120. 1962–63 : Shrub 2–3 m. Letter January 18, 1966, Karl Foerster : Selected by Karl Foerster at Bornim, Germany, prior to World War II. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):84. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Dauerbrand'
P. coccinea
Orange 28A, 28B, RHS

'Pride of Portsmouth' (F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 37. 1958) : Fruit red, extremely large clusters; zone 7; named by John Coleman, Portsmouth, Virginia.

= 'Pride of Rochester'
Red 45D, RHS

'Pride of Rochester' (F. deVos. The Garden Journal 10(6):216–217. 1960, without description). Error in picture caption.

= **'Pride of Portsmouth'**

'Prolific' (Rocknoll Nursery, Morrow, Ohio. Catalog, p. 44. Spring 1959) : Similar to ***P. coccinea*** **'Lalandei'**; extremely heavily fruited; developed at Rocknoll Nursery. Letter January 21, 1965, Belden C. Saur, Rocknoll Nursery : Low growing; prolific fruited clone; usually hardy and disease resistant. Probably no longer in cultivation.

'Prostrata' (Swiss Floral Co., Portland, Oregon. Catalog, p. 7. 1939, as *P. yunnanense* **'Prostrata'**) : Spreading growth habit; fruit scarlet, late ripening. Tuttle Bros. Nurseries, Pasadena, California. Catalog, p. 15. 1951, as *P. crenato-serrata* 'Prostrate' : Low, spreading; fruit small, orange red; hardy.

P. fortuneana

'Pueblo' (D.R. Egolf. HortScience 22:510–511. 1987b, as ***P.*** × **'Pueblo'**) : Densely branched, compact growth habit; 2.1 m high and 3.6 m wide; young branches grey brown becoming dark brown grey; spines on leafy shoots, 7–16 mm long; leaves alternate, semi-glossy, elliptic to obovate, dark green (Yellow Green 147A, RHS) above and Yellow Green 147B beneath, 3–7 cm long, 9–20 mm wide; inflorescence corymb borne on spurs and short shoots all along the branches, 3.5–4.5 cm in diameter, 20–45 cream white florets, each 8–12 mm in diameter; fruit depressed, globose, Orange Red 33A, 9–12 mm in diameter, 7–9 mm long, borne in 4- to 6-cm-diameter clusters of 15–40, remains firm until early winter; resistant to fire blight

and scab; evergreen in zone 7b. Hybrid of ***P. koidzumii* 'Belli'** × ***P. coccinea*** var. ***pauciflora***, crossed at U.S. National Arboretum in 1963; seedling selection self-pollinated in 1968; selected in 1974; introduced in 1987. Name registered by Donald R. Egolf, December 10, 1986; NA No. 48239; PI No. 499830.

'Pyra-Box' (Deigaard Nurseries, Duarte, California. Catalog. 1956 [not seen]). Grandview Nursery, Youngsville, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 10. 1962–63 : Dwarf; boxwood-like growth habit. Letter April 20, 1967, Otto Martens, Deigaard Nurseries : Miniature, compact, evergreen, fruitless, hardy. Letter January 5, 1966, V.T. Stoutemyer, University of California, Los Angeles, California : Originated by W.E. Lammerts, at University of California prior to 1946; extremely dwarf; hardy; keeps formal shape with little or no shearing.

= 'Boxwood'

'Radiance' (Stribling's Nurseries, Merced, California. Catalog, p. 14. 1954) : Fruit orange, turning to red; early ripening. Letter April 5, 1967, Willis A. Stribling, Stribling's Nurseries : Originated as seedling selected in 1949 because of its extremely early maturing fruit; introduced in 1954 by Stribling's Nurseries.

'Red' (George Jackman & Son, Woking, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 34. 1893–94, without description).

= **'Fructo Rubra'**, 'Lalandei Red Berry', 'Red Berry'
P. coccinea

'Red Berry' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 63. 1956–57, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Red Berry') : Fruit more red than other clones. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii*** 'Red Berry' : Fruit red.

= **'Fructo Rubra'**, 'Lalandei Red Berry', 'Red'
P. coccinea

'Red Bush' (Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 32. 1987–88) : Rounded, compact shrub; fruit red, large. Letter July 20, 1989, Ken Durio, Louisiana Nursery : Cultivar proved inferior; propagation was discontinued.

'Red Column' (Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 96. 1977–78, without description). Ibid., p. 132. 1978–79 : 2 m high; leaves glossy, dark green; flowers white, in June; fruit large, shiny red. Name registered by Heinz Clasen Baumschule, Tangstedt, West Germany, December 28, 1978 : Chance seedling selected in 1970 by Heinz Clasen Baumschule from plant in Denmark; named and introduced in 1975; strong, fast grower; upright habit; fruit brilliant, intensive red, 6–8 mm in diameter; exceptionally resistant to scab and other diseases.

P. coccinea

'Red Cushion' (Notcutt's Nursery, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Catalog, p. 96. Autumn 1987) : Ground-cover variety, 60–90 cm by 1.5–1.8 m; dense leafy growth; flowers white; fruit mid-red. Darthuizer Vademecum, 3d ed. p. 219. 1987 : Spreading, practically flat growth habit; leaves semi-glossy, dark green, oblong, elliptical, tip pointed; fruit orange red, moderately large; imported from England. Letter September 14, 1989, D.N. Clark, Notcutt's Nursery : Obtained from H. Clasen, West Germany; believed to have originated in Holland.

'Red Delight' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 4th ed., p. 384. 1990, without description) : Listed as available from ELF Plants Cramden Nursery, Ltd., Northampton, England. No additional information available.

'Red Dwarf' (Briggs Nursery, Olympia, Washington. Catalog, p. 12. 1976) : Dwarf mound. Letter October 11, 1979, Bruce Briggs, Briggs Nursery : Descriptive term only; no longer grown by Briggs.

'Red Elf' [Plants of ***P.*** **'Red Elf'** received at U.S. National Arboretum, February 13, 1967; obtained by William Kosar, U.S. National Arboretum, from Wil-Chris Acres, Sherwood, Oregon.] (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 77. 1968–69, as ***P.*** hybrid **'Red Elf'**) : Dwarf, mounding, compact, closely intertwining branching habit; leaves dark green; fruit bright red. Ibid., p. 94. 1989, as ***P.*** hybrid **'Red Elf**™ Monelf'. Name registered by Audrey Teasdale, Monrovia Nursery, March 27, 1990 : Original plant from a garden in Canby, Oregon; selection of W.J. Curtis, Wil-Chris Acres, Sherwood, Oregon, November 1964; trademark no. 46572 obtained by Monrovia Nursery, July 25, 1968.

= 'Leprechaun', 'Monelf', 'Red Midget', 'Red Pixie'

'Red Hybrid' (Joseph W. Vestal, Cambridge City, Indiana. Catalog, p. 14. 1958–59) : Fruit large, red, abundant.

'Red Midget' (Carolina Nurseries, Moncks Corner, South Carolina. Catalog. Fall 1986, as ***P.*** × 'Red Midget') : Dwarf; fruit red.

= **'Red Elf'**, 'Leprechaun', 'Monelf', 'Red Pixie'

'Red Mound' (Wight Nursery, Cairo, Georgia. Catalog. January 1984, as ***P.*** **'Red Mound'** [Dwarf], without description). Ibid., p. 10. 1988, as ***P.*** 'Red Mound Dwarf' : Compact, dwarf mounding habit; leaves dark green; fruit bright red, fall and winter. Name registered by David Walker, Wight Nursery, July 7, 1989 : Introduced ca. 1960; origin unknown, no longer in production.

'Red Pillar' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 2d ed., p. 296. 1988, without description) : Listed as available from British nurseries—Scotts, Bridgemere, and G. Reuthe. No additional information available.

'Red Pixie'™ (Lone Star Growers, San Antonio, Texas. Catalog No. 3939. 1986, as ***P.*** hybrid 'Red Pixie'™) : Same as **'Red Elf'**; dwarf; compact grower forming dense mound; fruit bright red, fall and winter.

= **'Red Elf'**, 'Leprechaun', 'Monelf', 'Red Midget'

'Red Spray' (Pacific Coast Nurseryman and Garden Supply Dealer 34(3):46. 1975) : Fruit large, red, in spray form from center of large bush to very tips of branches. Name registered by M.E. Gardner, Stribling's Nurseries, Merced, California, September 28, 1989 : Chance seedling selected at Stribling's Nurseries, prior to 1950; growth upright; fruit in long streamers rather than clusters; does not mold or mildew. Originally known as P. 'Striblingi'; name changed by Stribling's Nurseries about 1975.

= 'Striblingi'
P. koidzumii

'Red Spreader' (Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 32. 1987–88) : Large, spreading bush; fruit red, large. Letter July 20, 1989, Ken Durio, Louisiana Nursery : Cultivar proved inferior; propagation has been discontinued.

'Renaudor' (Name listed as synonym for **'Renault d'Or'** on woody plant registration form). No additional information available.

= **'Renault d'Or'**, 'Thieranerie'

'Renault d'Or' (Darthuizer Vademecum, 3d ed. p. 219. 1987) : Broad, upright shrub, very thorny; leaves bright green; fruit deep yellow, large; extremely hardy. Name registered by A. Cadic, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomiques, Angers, France, October 19, 1989 : Chance seedling selected at Pépinière Renault, Gorron, France; named by Jean Renault; introduced 1976; fruit colors earlier than that of ***P. rogersiana* 'Flava'**, color between **'Golden Glow'** and **'Orange Glow'**.

= 'Renaudor', 'Thieranerie'
Misspelled as 'Reinot d'Or'

'Robusta' (Hodgins Nursery Pty., Victoria, Australia. Catalog, p. 37. 1928, as ***P. crenulata* 'Robusta'**) : Vigorous growth habit; leaves large; fruit rich orange scarlet, large.

P. crenulata

'Rogersiana Aurantiaca' (H. Copijn & Zn., Holland. Catalog. 1931–32, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca' [not seen]). Le-Mac Nursery, Hampton, Virginia. Catalog. Spring 1933, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca' : Leaves evergreen; fruit red orange. L. Späth, Berlin, Germany. Catalog, p. 58. 1937–38, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Rogersiana Aurantiaca': Shrub up to 3 m high; young branches rusty, tomentose; leaves elliptical, 2–5 cm long, glossy, green, evergreen; fruit orange red, pendulous, abundant.

= **'Aurantiaca'**
P. rogersiana

'Rogersiana Flava' (Le-Mac Nurseries, Hampton, Virginia. Catalog, p. 3. Spring 1933, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Rogersiana Flava') : Leaves evergreen; fruit lemon yellow. Greenbrier Farms, Chesapeake, Virginia. Catalog, p. 23. 1942, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Rogersiana Flava' : Medium shrub; fruit reddish orange. B. Blackburn. Trees and Shrubs in Eastern North America, pp. 223–224. 1952, as *P. crenulata* var. *Rogersiana* f. *flava.*

= **'Flava'**, 'Aurantiaca Flava', 'Flava Nova', 'Lutea', 'Xanthocarpum'
P. rogersiana

'Rogersiana Rubra' (John Jefferies & Son, Circencester, England. Catalog, p. 30. 1950–51, as ***P. crenulata*** **'Rogersiana Rubra'**) : Fruit red.

P. rogersiana

'Rosedale' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, pp. 4, 8. 1936) : Fruit largest and brightest red. Sunset Nursery, Oakland, California. Catalog, p. 21. 1936, as *P. formosiana* **'Rosedale'** : Fruit bright, large. American Association of Nurserymen, Proceedings of the 74th Annual Convention, p. 149. 1949, as ***P. crenulata*** **'Rosedale'** : Extremely vigorous; fruit dark red, large; resistant to fire blight; hardy at 15 °F; registered by H.E. Rosedale, AAN Register No. 10; probably a seedling of ***P. crenulata***; selected in 1936 by H.E. Rosedale, Monrovia Nursery. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 35. 1958, as *P. crenato-serrata*

'Rosedale' : Fruit red, smaller but glossier than **'Graberi'**, loose clusters. Trademark by Monrovia Nursery, September 1941. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'California Red', 'Rubra'
P. koidzumii
Red 43A, RHS

'Rotondifolia' (J.-L. Esnault. Memoire de Fin d'Études, É.N.I.T.H., pp. 7, 42. 1978) : Leaves elliptical, on young shoots margins entire, on older branches margins serrated, average length 25 mm on young shoots and 49 mm on older branches; flowers average 10.5 mm in diameter, slightly pilose on base of pedicel. Letter June 18, 1990, H. Bertrand-Breisch, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles : Received from Détriche Nursery in 1975; was judged not sufficiently different to warrant releasing.

'Royalii' Tingle Nursery, Pittsville, Maryland. Catalog, p. 26. 1943, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Royali') : Almost identical to **'Lalandei'**; hardy to −20 °F. Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, Ohio. Catalog. 1944–45, as ***P.*** 'Royali', without description. Letter December 11, 1959, John D. Siebenthaler, Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, Ohio : Imported from Holland; introduced by Siebenthaler Co. ca. 1940. Cultivar was not named by J. Gable, Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, as indicated by James Wells (J. Wells. Comments at 8th Annual Meeting of the Plant Propagators Society, Cleveland, Ohio. December 4–6, 1948).

= 'Lalandei Royali', 'Royalty'
Misspelled as 'Royal', 'Royaleana', 'Royali'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 30A, RHS

'Royalty' (Rocknoll Nursery, Morrow, Ohio. Catalog, p. 17. Spring 1962) : Close, tight form of growth; fruit bright; very hardy.

= **'Royalii'**, 'Lalandei Royali'

'Rubra' (L.B. Merrick, Whittier, California. Catalog, p. 31. 1950–51, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Rubra' [not seen]). Stribling's Nurseries, Merced, California. Catalog, p. 12. 1961, as *P. crenato-serrata* 'Rubra' : Somewhat more upright than spreading; leaves glossy, dark green; fruit brilliant red, early ripening.

= **'Rosedale'**, 'California Red'

'Ruby Mound' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 78. 1973) : Abundance of long, graceful, intertwining branches; mounding habit; leaves bright green; fruit bright red. U.S. plant patent no. 3344, May 29, 1973 : Controlled cross of ***P. koidzumii*** **'Victory'** × ***Crataegus mordenensis*** **'Toba'**; dense plant, extremely prostrate habit; leaves Ivy Green ooo1060/2 (HCC) upper surface, Spinach Green o960/3 lower surface; flower buds appear pink, mature white to occasional pale pink; fruit Capsicum Red 715/2, ripens in early to midsummer; hardy to −10 °F. Zone 7. Name registered by Ray Hornyak, Monrovia Nursery, April 1, 1974 : Selected by Conrad Skimina, Monrovia Nursery, 1966; named in 1972; introduced in 1973.

'Ruddigore' (Wells Nursery, Red Bank, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 4. 1970–71) : Thorny; leaves dark green, shiny; fruit deep blood red; exceptionally hardy. Name registered by James S. Wells, Wells Nursery, April 23, 1974 : Selected at Wells Nursery from batch of ***P.*** **'Watereri'** seedlings; named and introduced in 1971.

'Runyan Red' (Scarff's Nursery, New Carlisle, Ohio. Catalog, p. 6. [1956]) : Semi-evergreen; fruit orange red, persistent. Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 25. Spring 1965, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Runyan Red' : Vigorous; upright, compact growth habit; fruit orange, abundant.

= **'Runyanii'**

'Runyanii' (Verhalen Nursery, Scottsville, Texas. Catalog, p. 21. 1950, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Runyani', without description). Cole Nursery, Painesville, Ohio. Catalog, p. 45. Fall 1957 : Broad, dense growth habit; fruit orange

red; developed by C.R. Runyan, Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. Letter December 7, 1959, Howard N. Scarff, Scarff's Nursery, New Carlisle, Ohio : Growth similar to **'Lalandei'** but fruit considerably more red than variety. Letter December 11, 1959, John D. Siebenthaler, Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, Ohio : Apparently a chance seedling selected because of its hardiness and bright red berries; plant 12 ft high, 8-ft spread. Letter January 12, 1966, S. Clyde Gordon, Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio : Origin uncertain; possibly obtained from a nursery in New England "30 or more years ago" [1936?]; exceptionally hardy; not subject to fire blight or insect or disease damage. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Runyan Red'
Misspelled as 'Runyanei', 'Runyon', 'Runyoni', 'Runyonii'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Rutgers'

(Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 62. 1979–80) : Low growing; fruit orange, abundant; completely free of scab and fire blight; new selection hybridized by Elwin R. Orton, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. John Vermeulen & Son, Neshanic Station, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 18. Winter–Spring 1980 : Vigorous growing; average 4 ft high and 6 ft wide; excellent foliage; fully hardy to zone 6.

= ? 'Lavinia Rulgers'
P. coccinea

'Saliensis'

(Harry E. Saier, Dimondale, Michigan. Catalog, p. 94. 1955, without description).

'San Jose'

(W.B. Clarke, San Jose, California. Catalog No. 8, p. 8. 1941, as ***P.*** [hybrid ?] **'San Jose'**) : Fruit nearly red with slight orange tone, up to 5/8 inch across, abundant; believed to be hybrid of *P. formosiana* × *P. yunnanensis*. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii* 'San Jose'** : Fruit largest, up to 5/8 inch in diameter, enormous clusters, zone 7.

Red 43A, RHS

'Santa Ana' (Hines Wholesale Nursery, Santa Ana, California. Catalog, p. 34. Spring 1974, without description). Letter August 27, 1974, James W. Hines, Jr., Hines Wholesale Nursery : 'Santa Ana' should not be classified as a cultivar; name used simply to designate a red-berried ***Pyracantha.***

'Santa Cruz' (Leonard Coates Nursery, San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 14. [1948]) : Fruit red, large, abundant; hybrid variety. Ibid., p. 13. [1950] : Stout, well-foliaged branches; one of the heaviest bearing pyracanthas. Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 54. 1952–53 : Valuable because of its prostrate growth habit. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii* 'Santa Cruz'** : Fruit red; zone 8. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Catalog, p. 13. 1959, as *P. crenato-serrata* **'Santa Cruz'**. E.L. Hogan, ed. Sunset Western Garden Book, p. 493. 1988, as ***P.* 'Santa Cruz'** (***P.*** 'Santa Cruz Prostrata') : Low growing; branching from base, spreading; easily kept below 3 ft by pinching out occasional upright branch.

= 'Santa Cruz Prostrata'
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Santa Cruz Prostrata' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 54. 1953–54) : Prostrate growth habit; fruit red, large, retained well into winter. Chance seedling selected near Santa Cruz, California.

= **'Santa Cruz'**

'Saphyr® Orange' (Pépinière A. Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France. Catalog, p. 49. 1989–90, as *P.* **'Cadange** Saphyr® Orange').

= **'Cadange'**

'Saphyr® Rouge' (Pépinière A. Briant, St. Barthelemy d'Anjou, France. Catalog, p. 49. 1989–90, as ***P.*** **'Cadrou** Saphyr® Rouge').

= **'Cadrou'**

'Scarlet'

(Dicksons Nurseries, Chester, England. Catalog, p. 5. 1896–97, without description). Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas. Catalog. Spring 1931 : Evergreen; leaves dark green; fruit orange red. Ibid., p. 22. 1940, as ***P. coccinea* 'Scarlet'** : Bushy, low branching; fruit orange red. Hardy as far north as Kansas City, Missouri.

P. coccinea

'Scarlet Thornless'

(W.E. Lammerts. Pacific Coast Nurseryman 3(2):8. 1945, as ***P. crenulata*** var. **'Scarlet Thornless'**) : Semi-tall shrub, 4–8 ft high; branches arching, almost completely thornless, young branchlets and petioles grayish pubescent, becoming glabrous; leaves narrow, oblong to oblanceolate, shallowly serrate, obtuse, 1 to 2 1/2 inches long, 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide, bright glossy green above, paler green beneath, glabrous on both surfaces; fruit 3–8 per cluster on very short pedicels, depressed, globose, 3/8 to 7/16 inch in diameter and 1/4 inch high, bright scarlet red (Ridgeway Color Scale). Originated as an F_3 of ***P. angustifolia*** × ***P. crenulata***; developed by W.E. Lammerts between 1941 and 1945.

= 'Thornless Red'

'Schwartzii'

(Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 3. 1966) : Fruit red; selection from Schwartz Nurseries, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Name registered by Schwartz Nurseries, June 24, 1974 : Originated as chance seedling at Schwartz Nurseries ca. 1948; fast grower; fruit light red, very large; disease resistant.

= 'Swartz Red'
Misspelled as 'Scwartzii'
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Select'

(Winsell-Gibbs Seed Co., Los Angeles, California. Catalog, p. 16. 1949) : Fruit bright red, large.

'Select Yellow' (Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Catalog, p. 28. 1961, without description). D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Lynnii'**, 'Golden Delicious'

'Semiplena' (W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, 7th ed., vol. 2, p. 590. 1951, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Semiplena'**) : Flowers with numerous petals in two or more rows instead of the normal five in one row. F.J. Chittenden, ed. Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening, 2d ed., vol. 4, p. 1720. 1956, as *P. rogersiana* var. *semiplena* : Flowers with 10 or more petals.

= ? 'Flore Plena'
P. rogersiana

'Sempervirens' (P.J. Looymans & Zonen, Oudenbosch, Holland. Catalog, p. 54. October 1860, as *Cratoegus pyracantha* **'Sempervirens'**, without description).

'Sensation' (Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, New Jersey. Catalog, back cover. 1955) : Less thorny than other varieties; leaves semi-evergreen; fruit coral scarlet, maturing to brilliant red; very hardy. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii* 'Sensation'** : Compact growth habit; fruit scarlet red, abundant; zone 5; ***coccinea*** hybrid. F. deVos. The Garden Journal 10(6):217. 1960, as *P. coccinea lalandii* **'Sensation'**. U.S. plant patent no. 1322, November 16, 1954 : Originated as a hybrid of ***P. coccinea*** × ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei'** made by O.H. Varden, East Rutherford, New Jersey; habit of growth primarily upright, some tendency to spread; branches irregular, thorny; fruit globular pome, 3/8 inch in diameter; highly disease resistant.

= 'Coral'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 34A, RHS

'Sepers' [Plants received at U.S. National Arboretum, September 23, 1957, from John Vermeulen & Son, Neshanic Station, New Jersey, and April 11, 1960, from Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, without description.] Letter February 25, 1960, Leonard Sepers, Sepers Nursery, Vineland, New Jersey : Very hardy; bushy; leaves turn bronze about November; believed to be a ***P. coccinea*** seedling. No additional information available.

'Shawnee' (D.R. Egolf. Baileya 14(2):61–63. 1966) : Globose, densely branched shrub, 3.5 m high and as much in breadth; young shoots rusty pubescent, soon becoming glabrous and reddish brown, older branches dark brownish grey; thorns on leafy shoots and terminating lateral branches; leaves short stalked, 0.5–5 cm long, 0.5–1.8 cm wide, oblanceolate to narrow-elliptic, coriaceous, glossy, dark green above (Parsley Green oo962, HCC) and Willow Green ooo862/1 beneath, pubescent at first, soon becoming glabrous, semi-persistent; flowers in corymbs 2.5–3.5 cm in diameter, with 12–20 flowers, about 2 mm long and wide, petals white; fruit oblate, 6–9 mm in diameter and 4–7 mm long, Yellow Orange 23A to Orange 25A (RHS), smooth and glossy, ripening in early August and persisting until midwinter, not readily eaten by birds; resistant to scab and fire blight; zone 7b. F_2 seedling of ***P.* 'San Jose'** (considered a spontaneous hybrid of ***P. koidzumii*** × *P. crenato-serrata*); selected at the U.S. National Arboretum in 1963; introduced in 1966. Name registered by Donald R. Egolf, January 3, 1966; NA No. 28179; PI No. 315887. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

'Shirofu-fukurin' (Iseli Nursery, Boring, Oregon. Catalog, p. 56. 1989) : Mounding shrub; up to 6 ft high and 8 ft wide; leaves with white margins; fruit red, large; zone 5. Name registered by Philip M. Normandy, Brookside Garden, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Wheaton, Maryland, September 21, 1989 : Presumed to be selection of ***P. koidzumii***; collected by Barry Yinger in garden of Yoshimichi Hirose, Tokyo, Suginami-ku, Japan, in 1977 for Brookside Garden; growth appears to be more spreading than upright; leaves obovate to oblanceolate, white margins, and white overcast giving a gray appearance; flowers typical for genus; fruit bright cherry red; probably hardy to zone 6b or 7a. Introduced by Brookside Garden in 1978.

? ***P. koidzumii***

'Sibyl' (Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas. Catalog, p. 22. 1940) : Weeping; evergreen; fruit dark red. Originated as seedling of *P. formosana* selected by W.C. Griffing, Beaumont, Texas, ca. 1938.

P. koidzumii

'Sneed's Thornless' (Nebraska Nursery, Lincoln, Nebraska. Catalog, p. 14. 1958, as *P. Lalandi* **'Sneed's Thornless'**) : Evergreen. Letters December 3, 1965 and December 21, 1965, J. Frank Sneed, Sneed Nursery, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma : Appears to be disease resistant; hardy and faster growing than regular Lalandi; but does not fruit as young plant; originated in 1948 as selection among ***P. coccinea* 'Lalandei'** at Sneed Nursery; introduced by Sneed Nursery in 1948 but not listed in any published catalog.

P. coccinea

'Soleil d'Or' (F. Delaunay, Angers, France. Catalog, p. 39. 1970–71) : Leaves coral. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, 2d ed., vol. 3, p. 69. 1978 : Upright habit, medium sized; leaves oval-lanceolate, light green, glossy; fruit light yellow, abundant, appearing early; scab resistant; mutation of **'Moretii'** originated on a plant in the National Arboretum les Barres, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, France, ca. 1970; introduced into the trade by Salle-Proust, Orleans, France.

= 'Golden Sun', 'Orange Sun', 'Pluie d'Or', 'Sungold'

'South Lodge' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 69(5):xxx. 1944, as ***P.* 'South Lodge'** Form, without description) : RHS Preliminary Commendation awarded plant grown by Dame Alice Godman, D.B.E., South Lodge, Horsham, England.

'Sparkler' (Bressingham Garden, Norfolk, England. Catalog, p. 53. Autumn 1986) : Evergreen; 100- by 100-cm spread; leaves brightly variegated green and creamy white, tinged pink in winter; flowers white; recent introduction.

Hillier Nursery, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire, England. Catalog, p. 28. June 1987–May 1988 : Spreading habit; fruit red. Letter March 9, 1990, A.D. Barker, Hopleys Plants, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, England : ***P. coccinea* 'Sparkler'** introduced by Hopleys Plants in 1984.

P. coccinea

'Spendler's Seedling' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 2d ed., p. 297. 1988, without description) : Listed as available from Hopleys Plants, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, England. No additional information available.

'Splendens' (W.B. Clarke Nursery, San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 19. 1931, as *P. formosana* **'Splendens'**) : Fruit rich red, glossy, abundant; originated at W.B. Clarke Nursery; introduced 1931. Sunset Nursery, Oakland, California. Catalog, p. 17. 1931, as *P. formosana* **'Splendens'** : Leaves small; fruit scarlet.

P. koidzumii
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Spring Hill' [Plants received February 11, 1963 at U.S. National Arboretum from Spring Hill Nurseries, Tipp City, Ohio, without description.] Letter December 20, 1965, Thomas B. Kyle, Spring Hill Nurseries : Origin uncertain; simply a descriptive term, not intended as a cultivar name.

'St. Joseph' (W.H. Youngman. The Washington Star Garden Book, p. 111. 1968) : Fruit red, large; somewhat tender in exposed situations. Plant apparently not known in cultivation.

'Stedman's' [Previously unpublished name]. Name registered with U.S. National Aboretum by John R. Stedman, Limebridge Nurseries, Evesham, Worcester, England, May 10, 1990: Chance seedling selected 1968 by John R.

Stedman, Limebridge Nurseries; introduced in 1970; leaves narrow ovate, 4–7 cm long, pale green; flowers white, large clusters in May; fruit bright yellow, very large, profuse, coloring early August, lasting throughout winter; growth vigorous; original plant has attained height of 6 m; has survived temperatures of −23 °C on exposed east wall.

= 'George Stedman', 'John Steadman'

'Stockton'

(Port Stockton Nursery, Stockton, California. Catalog. 1948–49) : Fruit red. Letters November 8, 1965 and April 25, 1967, Frank C. Raffel, Port Stockton Nursery : Similar to **'Rosedale'** but fruit larger, ripens early and is not persistent; originated as chance seedling at Stockton, California; introduced by Port Stockton Nursery in 1948.

'Stovallii'

(Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, Alabama. Catalog, p. 8. 1964–65, as *P. formosiana* 'Stovalli', without description). Name registered by Calvin Harman, Stovall, Georgia, June 24, 1974 : Fruit dark red, large; fruits early and holds well into winter; selected by C. Harman ca. 1950.

P. koidzumii
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Striblingi'

(Stribling's Nurseries, Merced, California. Garden Guide, p. 15. 1949, as ***P. koidzumii*** 'Striblingi', without description). Ibid. Catalog, p. 20. 1952 : Leaves dark green; fruit bright red, larger than usual, abundant, persistent. Letter May 16, 1967, Stribling's Nurseries : Originated at Stribling's Nurseries in 1945; first cataloged in 1949; name changed by Stribling's Nurseries in 1975 to **'Red Spray'** to better describe characteristics of the cultivar. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Red Spray'**
Also listed as 'Stribling', 'Stribling's Red Spray'
P. koidzumii
Orange 30B, RHS

'Sungold' (Georges Delbard, Paris, France. Catalog, p. 78. Spring 1975) : Fruit golden yellow.

= **'Soleil d'Or'**, 'Golden Sun', 'Orange Sun', 'Pluie d'Or'

'Sunshine' (Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 194. 1964, without description). H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:46. 1966 : Bushy, arching branches; fruit orange yellow (Persimmon Orange 710, HCC), rather large, 10 by 8 1/2 mm, from late September to December; similar to **'Golden Charmer'**; chance seedling of ***P. coccinea*** × ***P. rogersiana***; named in 1964 by J. Spaargaren & Zonen, Boskoop, and Kwekerij Sursum Corda, Schoorl, The Netherlands. Name registered by H.J. van de Laar, June 28, 1990 : Selected by H. Bruns, Westerstede, Germany; hardy to −20 °C.

'Superba' (Barbier & Co., Orleans, France. Catalog, p. 130. 1927–28, as *Crataegus pyracantha crenulata* **'Superba'**) : Very vigorous; half spreading; leaves finely serrate, brilliant dark green; flowers white; fruit fairly large, brilliant red cerise, in flat umbels, ripening September–October, persistent. R.C. Notcutt, Ltd., Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Catalog, p. 51. 1930–31, as ***P. crenulata*** **'Superba'**: Flowers and fruit larger than the type.

P. crenulata

'Swartz Red' (Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog Supplementary List No. 2, p. 5. 1967) : Fruit red; selected by Schwartz Nurseries, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

= **'Schwartzii'**

'Tabuliformis' (Daisy Hill Nurseries, Newry, Ireland. Catalog No. 110, p. 61. [1925–26], as ***P.*** 'Tabuloeformis') : Horizontal spreading growth habit; attains height of 3 ft, a 100-yr-old specimen has a 40–sq–yd spread. Letter November 17,

1965, Robert A. Jefferies, John Jefferies & Son Ltd., Circencester, England : First cataloged by Jefferies in 1934–35 as *Crataegus Pyracantha* **'Tabuliformis'**; evergreen; in 1952 described as having scarlet fruit.

Misspelled as 'Tabulaformis', 'Tabuloeformis'

'Taliensis'

(V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy, France. Catalog, p. 11. 1922–23, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Taliensis') : Fruit yellow. W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, 7th ed., vol. 2, p. 591. 1951, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Taliensis' : Leaves obovate or obovate-lanceolate, smaller than *P. yunnanensis*, finely toothed almost to base, slightly glabrous; fruit shining yellow, orange shaped, 1/4 inch wide, in color by October; appears to be mostly related to *P. yunnanensis* or intermediate between it and ***P. rogersiana***; obtained for Kew from Messrs. Chenault of Orleans, France, in 1924. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, 2d ed., vol. 3, p. 69. 1978, as ***P.*** × 'Taliensis' : Presumably *P. crenatoserrata* × ***P. rogersiana***; young shoots slightly pubescent; leaves glabrous, similar to *P. crenatoserrata* but smaller and finely crenate nearly to the base; fruit glossy yellow, 6–7 mm thick, abscising earlier than other hybrids; distributed around 1922 by L. Chenault; supposedly developed from seed from the Tali Range, Yunnan Province, China.

= ***P. crenulata*** var. ***taliensis***
Misspelled as 'Taliense', 'Tallensis'
Orange 24A, RHS

'Tall Red'

(Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 32. 1987–88) : Fast grower; flowers white, abundant; fruit red. Letter July 20, 1989, Ken Durio, Louisiana Nursery : Cultivar proved inferior; propagation discontinued.

'Tellmaniana'

(Laxton Bros., Huntingdon, England. Catalog, p. 13. [1938]) : New hybrid (*L. tragophylla* × *L. sempervirens*); flowers golden yellow, flushed red. Catalog error; description does not pertain to ***Pyracantha*** but to ***Lonicera***.

'Telstar'

(Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij te Boskoop. Alfabetische Lijst van Planten op de Sortimentstuim, p. 174. 1962, as ***P. coccinea* 'Telstar'**, without description). B.K. Boom, Nederlandse Dendrologie, 5th ed, p. 257. 1965, as ***P. coccinea* 'Telstar'** : Narrow, pyramidal growth habit; leaves dark green, broad oval, tip pointed, serrate to crenate; fruit red (15, HCC), 11 by 8.5 mm from September; scab susceptible; winter hardy; originated 1962, The Netherlands. H.J. van de Laar. Dendroflora 3:42. 1966 : Introduced in 1962 as **'Lalandei'** by Gebr. van Klaveren, Hazerswoude, The Netherlands.

P. coccinea

'Teton'

(D.R. Egolf. HortScience 13:483–484. 1978) : Semi-persistent shrub, up to 4 m high and 3 m in breadth; strongly vertically branched trunk from the base; young branches light green becoming greyed brown; spines on leafy shoots or terminating lateral branches; leaves oblanceolate to elliptic, 1.2–4.5 cm long, 1.0–1.4 cm wide; Yellow Green 147A (RHS) above and Green 137C beneath, glossy above; inflorescence corymb densely borne on spurs or short shoots all along the branches, 3.5–5.0 cm in diameter with 20–35 flowers; flowers white, 8–9 mm in diameter; fruit subglobose, 10–30 per inflorescence, 4–6 cm in diameter, 5–7 mm long, Orange 23A becoming more intense as fruit matures to Orange 24A, in cooler climates color is more intense Orange 28A–28B, smooth; hardy to zone 6b; chromosome number 2n=34. Hybrid of ***P.* 'Orange Glow'** (probably ***P. coccinea* × *P. fortuneana***) × ***P. rogersiana* 'Flava'**, crossed in 1963 at the U.S. National Arboretum; selected in 1969; introduced in 1978. Name registered by Donald R. Egolf, June 6, 1978; NA No. 38450; PI No. 427117.

'Texas Red'

(Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Catalog, p. 20. 1972, without description). Letter April 22, 1974, F.C. Tomlinson, Select Nurseries : Name changed to **'Colorado Red'**.

= 'Colorado Red'

'Thieranerie'

(C. Kneip. Deutsche Baumschule 37:401 (Table 1). 1985, without description).

= 'Renault d'Or', 'Renaudor'

'Thornless' (Woodlea Nursery, Moriches, New York. Catalog, p. 11. Fall 1962, without description). Ibid., p. 12. 1963, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Thornless' : Fruit red, large. Letter February 25, 1974, Eric Lundstrom, Woodlea Nursery : Discontinued due to lack of interest; no additional information available.

P. coccinea

'Thornless Orange' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 55. 1949–50) : Rapid, bushy growth habit; fruit orange. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= **'Orange Thornless'**

'Thornless Red' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 63. 1951–52) : Rapid and bushy growth; fruit bright red; generally thornless.

= **'Scarlet Thornless'**

'Tiny Tim' (Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Flyer. 1965) : Compact, dwarf, maximum height 3 ft; practically thornless; fruit bright red, tight clusters. Ibid., p. 45 : Leaves tiny, rich green; fruit cinnamon red, in long clusters. Flower and Garden 9(2):26. 1965 : For warmer regions of California and the South. U.S. plant patent no. 2684, November 8, 1966 : Slow growing, normally requires about 6 yr to attain height of 30 inches and spread of 4 ft; leaves very heavy, 1 1/8 inches long, 1/4 to 5/16 inch wide, upper surface Spinach Green o960 (HCC), underside Lavender Green ooo761; fruit 5/16 to 3/8 inch in diameter, first Vermillion 18, maturing to Signal Red 719/1; hardy to 25 °F; reported to be resistant to fire blight; original 10-yr-old plant 3 ft high and 4 ft in breadth; originated as chance seedling of ***P. fortuneana***, selected by F.C. Tomlinson, Whittier, California, in 1953; introduced in 1965 by Select Nurseries. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

P. fortuneana
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Tricolor' (Heronswood Nursery, Kingston, Washington. Catalog, p. 24. Spring 1991) : Evergreen shrub to 6 ft; leaves cream, pink, and green variegated. Letter received March 1992, David Hinckley, Heronswood Nursery : This is a misnomer; the proper name is 'Harlequin'.

= **'Variegated'**, 'Dwarf', 'Harlequin', 'Vancouver Variegated', 'Variegata'

'True Yellow' (Cottage Hill Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Catalog, p. 6. 1961–62, without description). Ibid., p. 8. 1962–63 : Compact; leaves dark green; fruit canary yellow. Letter January 12, 1961, Hunter H. Boulo, Cottage Hill Nursery : Originated at Truelock Wholesale Nursery, Houston, Texas; named and introduced by Cottage Hill Nursery.

= 'Yella Berry'
Yellow Orange 21A, RHS

'Turkish' (E.F. Steffek, ed. Plant Buyers Guide, 5th ed., p. 216. 1949, without description) : As available from Sherwood Nursery, Portland, Oregon. Clone unknown in cultivation.

'Typ. Zwischenahn' (J. Timm & Co., Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany. Catalog, p. 93. 1964–65, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Typ. Zwischenahn') : Compact; fruit orange red, abundant.

= **'Bad Zwischenahn'**, 'Coccinea Selecta', 'Kasan Bad Zwischenahn'

'Upright' (deWilde's Rhodo-Lake Nursery, Shiloh, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 3. 1950–51, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Upright'**, without description). J.H. Schmidt & Son, Milburn, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 11. 1954 : Upright variety of *P. crenulata rogersiana*. deWilde's Rhodo-Lake Nursery, Shiloh, New Jersey. Catalog. 1959–60, as ***P. rogersiana* 'Upright'** Red : Upright, bushy, fruit red. Letter November 17, 1960, C. Willard Stoner, Westminster Nursery, Westminster, Maryland : Have had this variety in our nurseries for about 25 yr; selected as chance seedling of *coccinea lalandi*; definite upright growth habit; fruit orange red, somewhat larger than *coccinea lalandi*.

'Vancouver Variegated' (North Haven Garden, Dallas, Texas. Catalog. 1967, without description). Letter March 29, 1974, Ralph Pinkus, North Haven Garden : Probably came originally from a nursery in the northwest; plant reverts to original green color.

= **'Variegated'**, 'Dwarf', 'Harlequin', 'Tricolor', 'Variegata'

'Variegata' (W.B. Clarke, San Jose, California. Catalog, p. 20. 1940, as ***P.*** sp. 'Variegata', without description). Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 16. 1942–43 : Variegated in summer, red in winter. Sherwood Nursery, Portland, Oregon. Catalog, p. 30. 1942–43, as *P. yunnanensis* 'Variegata' : Evergreen shrub; leaves tiny, variegated, turn to shades of red and pink during winter; fruit red; hardy. Louisiana Nursery, Opelousas, Louisiana. Catalog, p. 32. 1987–88, as ***P.*** 'Variegata' : Dwarf shrub, rounded, compact; leaves small, variegated green, white, and pinkish.

= **'Variegated'**, 'Dwarf', 'Harlequin', 'Tricolor', 'Vancouver Variegated'

'Variegated' (W.B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, California. Catalog No. 6, p. 7. 1939, as ***P.* 'Variegated'**) : Leaves small, freely marked with silver, ruddy in winter. E.F. Steffek, ed. Plant Buyers Guide, 5th ed., p. 216. 1949, as *P. crenato-serrata* **'Variegated'**, without description : Listed as available from Sherwood Nursery, Oregon. Mitsch Nursery, Aurora, Oregon. Catalog, p. 5. Spring 1960, as ***P.* 'Variegated'**, without description. Letter John Mitsch, Mitsch Nursery, December 8, 1965 : Stock plants about 15 yr old, about 7–8 ft tall; grow more slowly and are more compact than other varieties grown here; hardy in this climate. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967, as 'Variegata' : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Dwarf', 'Harlequin', 'Tricolor', 'Vancouver Variegated', 'Variegata'
P. fortuneana
Orange Red 34, RHS

'Venrouge'® (Pépinière Jean Rey, Carpentras, France. Catalog, p. 53. Autumn 1977, as ***P.*** × **'Venrouge'**) : Growth habit sturdy, upright, new shoots red brown; leaves dark green; fruit abundant, large, dark fiery red; hardy; RMD No. 216027–953636. Letter January 2, 1979, Jean-Paul Charvin, Pépinière

Jean Rey : Discovered and introduced by Jean Rey. Name registered by H. Bertrand-Breisch, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles, Angers, France, June 11, 1992 : Hybrid, chance seedling selected by Jean Rey in 1977; habit very erect; fruit red (43A, RHS), colors more slowly.

'Ventorange'® (Pépinière Jean Rey, Carpentras, France. Catalog, p. 53. Autumn 1977, as ***P.*** × **'Ventorange'**) : Growth habit creeping; leaves light green; fruit orange; hardy; RMD No. 213538–950508. Letter January 2, 1979, Jean-Paul Charvin, Pépinière Jean Rey : Discovered and introduced by Jean Rey. Name registered by H. Bertrand-Breisch, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles, Angers, France, June 11, 1992 : Hybrid, chance seedling selected by Jean Rey in 1977; fruit orange (30A, RHS), colors late.

'Ventoux Red'® (Pépinière Jean Rey. l'Horticulture Francaise 64:33. 1976, without description). Pépinière Desmartis, Bergerac, France. Catalog, p. 14. 1977–78 : Fruit vivid red, abundant. Name registered by Jean Rey, February 1, 1979 : Vigorous, upright growth habit; leaves bright dark green, large; fruit large, up to 14 mm wide and 6–8 mm high, slightly oblate, field poppy red; chance seedling of ***P. atalantioides*** × unknown; selected by Jean Rey, Pépinière Jean Rey; introduced in 1970; RMD No. 824082, September 21, 1970.

'Victory' (Winsel-Gibbs, Los Angeles, California. Catalog, p. 16. 1949) : Fruit rich red with bright sheen, large, late maturing. Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 55. 1954–55 : Strong growth; fruit best red, persistent. Letter March 2, 1960, Walter Lee, Monrovia Nursery : Originated as chance seedling growing near Riverside, California; discoverer unknown. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Victory Buch'
Also listed as 'Victory Red'
P. koidzumii
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Victory Buch'

(H. Breisch and J.-L. Esnault. l'Horticulture Francaise 122:13. 1980, without description). Letter September 18, 1989, H. Bertrand, École Nationale d'Ingenieurs des Techniques Horticoles, Angers, France : Error in plant label.

= **'Victory'**

'Vincent'

(Willis Nursery, Ottawa, Kansas. Catalog, p. 17. 1949, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Vincent's', without description). Cole Nursery, Painesville, Ohio. Catalog, p. 35. 1955, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Vincent Strain' : Broad, dense; leaves deep green; fruit orange red; hardy. Letter March 14, 1960, John J. Pinney, Willis Nursery : Discovered ca. 1940 by the Willis Nursery at the residence of a Mr. Vincent, Ottawa, Kansas; original plant previously procured from California.

='**Monrovia**', 'Lalandei Monrovia'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Walderi'

(Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena, California. Plant List, p. 4. July 1950) : Low growing; fruit red. Stribling's Nurseries, Merced, California. Catalog, p. 10. 1957 : Compact; bushy growth habit. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, California. Catalog, p. 25. 1964 : Ground hugging; wide spreading; leaves small, shiny, deep green; fruit bright red. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 36. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii*** **'Walderi'**. Letter May 16, 1967, Stribling's Nurseries : Introduced by Stribling's Nurseries ca. 1945. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= 'Walderi Prostrata'
P. koidzumii
Orange Red 33A, RHS

'Walderi Prostrata'

(Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 46. 1955–56) : Spreading growth habit; fruit red, large. F. deVos. Proceedings, Plant Propagators Society, p. 37. 1958, as ***P. koidzumii*** 'Walderi Prostrata' : Prostrate; zone 8.

= **'Walderi'**

'Walker's' (Western Evergreens, Golden, Colorado. Catalog, p. 26. Spring 1979) : May be hardier than others. Believed to be **'Walker's Pride'**.

'Walker's Dwarf' (E.A. Rollinger and B.E. Peterson. The Green Thumb 38(4):106. 1981) : Flowers white in May; fruit orange in September; good autumn color.

= **'Walker's Pride'**

'Walker's Pride' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 81. 1979) : Upright branching habit; compact; dense, twiggy branchlets; leaves small, light green; fruit small, orange; small- to medium-sized evergreen shrub. Blue Bird Nursery, Clarkson, Nebraska. Catalog, p. 23. Spring–Summer 1987 : Berries heavily when young; considered hardier in this area than any other *Pyracantha*. Letter October 16, 1979, Ray J. Hornyak, Monrovia Nursery : Introduced by Blue Bird Nursery; originally called ***P.*** 'Walker's Dwarf'; name found unsuitable as growth habit is not true dwarf; renamed **'Walker's Pride'**.

= 'Walker's Dwarf'

'Warley' (Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 46 (May):lxv. 1921, as *P. yunnanensis* **'Warley'** var.) : Shrub; flowers small, white, on long, slender, arching branches; fruit orange. RHS Award of Merit, June 15, 1920.

= 'Warleyensis'
P. fortuneana
Red 43A, 45A, RHS

'Warleyensis' (J. Cheal & Sons Ltd., Crowley, Sussex, England. Catalog, p. 48. 1924, as *Crataegus yunnanensis* 'Warleyensis') : Vigorous; leaves evergreen; flowers handsome. J. Abbing & Zonen, Zeist, The Netherlands. Catalog, p. 50. 1924–25, as ***P. crenulata*** 'Warleyensis' : Vigorous; fruit round. J. Cheal & Sons. Catalog, p. 42. 1955 : Fruit deep orange.

= **'Warley'**

'Watereri'

(John Waterer Sons & Crisp Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 79. 1938–39) : Young shoots and leaves tinted bronze, maturing green; fruit bright red; raised at Bagshot Nursery. Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 81(2):109. 1956, as ***P.* 'Watereri'** : Compact growth, stout branches closely set with lateral branchlets; leaves dark green, narrow; fruit small, Capsicum Red 715 (HCC) in dense clusters; RHS Award of Merit, October 18, 1955. G. Krüssmann. Handbuch der Laubgehölze, 2d ed., vol. 3, p. 69. 1978 : 2.5 m high and 2.5 m wide; leaves elliptic to lanceolate, 2.0–3.5 cm long, 6–12 mm wide, acute, apical third finely crenate; fruit flat, globose, orange. Letters March 1, 1960 and March 15, 1960, G.H. Pinckney, John Waterer Sons & Crisp : Originated from cross of ***P.* 'Lalandei'** × ***P. crenulata*** made in 1934 and selected in 1939 by John Waterer Sons & Crisp. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):87. 1967 : Chromosome number 2n=34.

Misspelled as 'Wateri', 'Waterii', 'Waterri', 'Watteri'
Red 33A, RHS

'Waterer's Orange'

(Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 77(11):cxvi. 1952, without description). John Waterer Sons & Crisp Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey, England. Catalog, p. 46. 1954–55 : Fruit orange yellow. Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society 85(1):39. 1960, as ***P.* 'Waterer's Orange'** : Leaves oblanceolate, crenate, dark green, 2 inches long and 3/4 inch wide; fruit glossy, somewhat flattened, globose, Tangerine Orange 9–9/1 (HCC), free fruiting; raised from seed of ***P. rogersiana***; RHS Award of Merit, September 15, 1959. Letter March 15, 1960, G.H. Pinckney, John Waterer Sons & Crisp : Originated as an F_2 seedling of ***P.* 'Watereri'**; selected by John Waterer Sons & Crisp; named in 1948.

P. rogersiana
Yellow Orange 23A, RHS

'Watti'

(Select Nurseries, Brea, California. Catalog, p. 46. 1964, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Watti') : Fruit orange.

= ? **'Wyatti'**

'Wayside's Compact' (Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio. Catalog, p. 103. 1965, as *P. lalandi* 'Wayside's Compact Form') : Tight, compact, bushy growth habit; fruit abundant. Flower and Garden 9(2):26. 1965, as *P.* 'Lalandi Compact' : Fruit orange; zone 6. Letter March 20, 1965, J.J. Grulleman, Wayside Gardens : Originated as open-pollinated seedling selected at Wayside Gardens; introduced in 1965.

= 'Lalandei Compact'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 33A, 34B, RHS

'Weaver's Superb' (California Nursery, Fremont, California. Catalog, pp. 32–33. 1939) : Habit of growth more upright than *P. crenulata yunnanensis*; leaves broad, glossy; fruit large, brilliant orange red, long stemmed, large clusters, ripens in October and remains on plant until March; immune to fire blight; originated as cross of *P. formosiana* **'Splendens'** × *P. crenulata yunnanensis*. Letter January 25, 1966, Bruce B. Roeding, California Nursery : Cross made ca. 1930 by A.J. Weaver, Roseville, California; introduced by California Nursery 1938.

Misspelled as 'Weaver's Superba'
Red 43A, RHS

'Weston Compact' (Canberra City Parks Administration, Australia. Research Report, pp. 193–196. 1977 [not seen]). Name registered by J.H. Fryer, Canberra City Parks Administration, Australia, May 13, 1980 : Dense, evergreen form distinguished by its prostrate growth habit; highly branched; 2-yr-old plants form compact mounds 0.4 m high, 1.5-m spread; thorns present; leaves 3.5 cm long, oblanceolate, margin entire or serrate near apex, dark green; flowers small, white; fruit orange red; seedling selection of open-pollinated seed from ***P. koidzumii*** **'Santa Cruz'**; selected by J.H. Fryer; introduced in 1977 by R.J. Sutton, Research Unit, Canberra City Parks Administration.

P. koidzumii

'Wheeleri' (Central Georgia Nurseries, Macon, Georgia. Catalog. 1944–45 [not seen]) : Fruit red, large. Ibid. 1954–55 : Originated at Central Georgia Nurseries. Letters received December 16, 1966 and April 6, 1967, Carl Wheeler, Central Georgia Nurseries: Heaviest berry bearer of all; hardy to 3 °F; introduced in 1944.

Red 44A, RHS

'White-Berried' (Washington Street Nurseries, Geneva, New York. Catalog, p. 38. 1871) : Low, bushy shrub, compact, dwarf; leaves evergreen. The Garden 9:256. March 11, 1876 : Fruit white; much hardier and closer growing than the red-berried variety, hardy to −20 °F in Philadelphia.

'Wight's Early Red' (Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia. Catalog, p. 9. Fall 1960, without description). Letters October 11, 1960 and February 18, 1974, John B. Wight, Wight Nurseries : Loose, open growth habit; foliage similar to *P. formosana*; fruit brilliant red, ripens 30 days ahead of other varieties; chance seedling selected at Wight Nurseries; did not prove hardy beyond zone 9. Name registered by David Walker, Wight Nurseries, July 7, 1989. Probably no longer in cultivation.

P. koidzumii

'Willistoni' [Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University, Washington, DC, in a speech given on Charter Day 1946, credited David Augustus Williston, landscape architect and graduate of Howard University, with developing ***P.*** 'Willistoni', an outstanding *Pyracantha* hybrid.] No additional information available.

'Wilma' (Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas. Catalog, p. 15. 1939) : Upright branching shrub; leaves glossy, bright green, small to medium; fruit bright red. Letter November 16, 1965, Ralph C. Griffing, Griffing Nurseries : Originated in 1930; selected by W.C. Griffing, Beaumont, Texas, from 5,000 *P. formosana* seedlings; introduced in 1938 by Griffing Nurseries. Cultivar no longer being propagated.

= 'Griffing'
P. koidzumii

'Wilsonii' (Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, Alabama. Catalog, p. 8. 1964–65, as *P. formosiana* 'Wilsoni', without description). Letter May 16, 1967, Tom Dodd, Jr. : Fruit deep red, very large, persistent, somewhat tender; originated as seedling of *P. formosana*. Name registered by Clarke B. Wilson, Gulfport, Mississippi, July 29, 1974 : Selected prior to 1958 by C.B. Wilson.

P. koidzumii

'Winslowii' (Baier Lustgarten Farms & Nurseries, Middle Island, New York. Catalog, p. 23. 1960–61, without description). Origin of plant uncertain.

'Winter Cheer' (Corliss Bros., Ipswich, Massachusetts. Catalog, p. 19. 1974) : Vigorous, dwarf, upright habit; leaves lustrous green; fruit large, bright reddish orange, early fall, remains late into winter; very hardy. Name registered by Clifford Corliss, September 21, 1989 : Selected at Corliss Bros. from strain of ***P.* 'Lalandei'**.

P. coccinea

'Wonderberry' (Wight Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia. Catalog, p. 12. Fall 1954, without description). Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 18. Spring 1962 : Fruit bright red; hardy to zone 6. Letter November 8, 1960, Frank A. Smith, Frank A. Smith Co., Atlanta, Georgia : Originated as selection made by a Mr. Ellis near Griffin, Georgia.

Misspelled as 'Wonder Berry'
Red 45D, RHS

'Wrightii' [Plant material with this designation received at U.S. National Arboretum April 8, 1960, from Richard Walter, Maplewood, New Jersey.] No additional information available.

'Wyattii' (Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, Ohio. Catalog, p. 22. 1948, without description). Deutsche Baumschule 9:219. 1957, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Wyatti' : Compact, medium height; fruit orange red, early autumn; hardy to −20 °F.

Letter December 11, 1959, John D. Siebenthaler, Siebenthaler Co. : Originated as seedling in garden of Mrs. F.H. Rike, Dayton, Ohio; gardener's name was Wyatt. Introduced by Siebenthaler Co., ca. 1945. D.R. Egolf and R.F. Drechsler. Baileya 15(2):86. 1967, as ***P. coccinea*** 'Wyatt' : Chromosome number 2n=34.

= ? 'Watti'
Misspelled as 'Wyatt', 'Wyatti'
P. coccinea
Orange Red 23A, RHS

'Xanthocarpum'

[Cuttings of ***P. rogersiana*** 'Xanthocarpum' received at U.S. National Arboretum, February 24, 1960, from Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nursery, Kingsville, Maryland.] Mr. Hohman indicated this dates back to the late 1920's; no additional information available.

= **'Flava'**, 'Aurantiaca Flava', 'Flava Nova', 'Lutea', 'Rogersiana Flava'
Yellow Orange 23A, Orange 25A, RHS

'Yallerberri'

(Wells Nursery, Red Bank, New Jersey. Catalog, p. 4. 1970–71) : Vigorous strong grower; leaves shiny light green; fruit yellow, in large clusters; exceptionally hardy. Name registered by James S. Wells, Wells Nursery, April 23, 1974 : Seedling of ***P.*** **'Watereri'**, selected by James S. Wells; named and introduced 1971.

'Yella Berry'

(Cottage Hill Nursery, Mobile, Alabama. Catalog, p. 11. 1963–64, without description).

= **'True Yellow'**
Yellow Orange 21A, RHS

'Yellow Berry'

(Appalachian Nurseries, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Catalog, p. 19. Spring 1961) : Upright; fruit clear canary yellow.

'Yellow Charmer' (Old Farm Nursery, Boskoop, The Netherlands. Catalog, p. 80. 1962–63) : Fruit yellow. Letter December 16, 1965, Old Farm Nursery : Printing error in catalog.

= **'Golden Charmer'**
Also listed as 'Yellow Charm'

'Yellow Sun' (C. Philip, compiler. The Plant Finder, 2d ed., p. 296. 1988, without description) : As available from ELF Plants Cramden Nursery, Ltd., Northampton, England. No additional information available.

'Yokohama' (Monrovia Nursery. American Nurseryman 121(4):75. 1965, without description). Letter April 7, 1965, Walter S. Lee, Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California : Imported in 1960 from Japan; named and introduced in 1965 by Monrovia Nursery; cultivar proved inferior; propagation discontinued.

Orange Red 32A, RHS

'Yukon Belle' (Pleasant Cove Nursery, Rock Island, Tennessee. Catalog, p. 10. 1984, as ***P.*** hybrid 'Yukon Belle', without description). Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California. Catalog, p. 91. 1985, as ***P. angustifolia*** 'Yukon Belle'™ : Medium size; semi-evergreen shrub; dense branching habit; erect and spreading in form; fruit orange, abundant; hardy. Monrovia Nursery. Nursery Business 32(1):back cover. 1987, as ***P. angustifolia*** 'Yukon Belle™ Monon', without description.

= **'Gnome'**, 'Gnozam', 'Monon', 'Yukon Jack'

'Yukon Jack' (Carolina Nurseries, Moncks Corner, South Carolina. Catalog. Fall 1986, as ***P. angustifolia*** 'Yukon Jack') : Orange firethorn.

= **'Gnome'**, 'Gnozam', 'Monon', 'Yukon Belle'

Appendix

Names of *Pyracantha* Cultivars Registered by the U.S. National Arboretum

'Alexander'	February 25, 1976
'Apache'	November 15, 1986
'Autumn Glow'	August 3, 1989
'Bad Zwischenahn'	September 21, 1989
'Berlioz'	October 19, 1989
'Bobs'	August 3, 1989
'Brilliant'	March 27, 1990
'Buxus'	April 23, 1974
'Cadange'	May 5, 1992
'Cadrou'	May 5, 1992
'Champion'	October 1, 1982
'Cherri Berri'	November 9, 1976
'Colorado Red'	April 15, 1974
'Dart's Daffodil'	April 20, 1990
'Dart's Moonlight'	April 20, 1990
'Dart's Red'	April 20, 1990
'Dart's Sunbeam'	April 20, 1990
'Dart's Yellow'	April 20, 1990
'Debussy'	October 19, 1989
'Forest Hills'	August 11, 1989
'Gnome'	May 2, 1961
'Gold Rush'	February 26, 1976
'Golden Dome'	May 5, 1992
'Golden Glow'	May 30, 1974
'Golden Queen'	April 23, 1974
'Koralle'	August 11, 1989
'Mi Oun'	April 30, 1974
'Mohave'	May 25, 1970
'Mohave Silver'	May 5, 1992
'Moonbeam'	July 6, 1989
'Mozart'	October 19, 1989
'Navaho'	June 6, 1978
'Perle d'Olivet'	October 19, 1989
'Pueblo'	December 10, 1986
'Red Column'	December 28, 1978
'Red Elf'	March 27, 1990
'Red Mound'	July 7, 1989
'Red Spray'	September 28, 1989
'Renault d'Or'	October 19, 1989
'Ruby Mound'	April 1, 1974
'Ruddigore'	April 23, 1974
'Schwartzii'	June 24, 1974
'Shawnee'	January 3, 1966
'Shirofu-fukurin'	September 21, 1989
'Stedman's'	May 10, 1990
'Stovallii'	June 24, 1974
'Sunshine'	June 28, 1990
'Teton'	June 6, 1978
'Venrouge'	June 11, 1992
'Ventorange'	June 11, 1992
'Ventoux Red'	February 1, 1979
'Weston Compact'	May 13, 1980
'Wight's Early Red'	July 6, 1989
'Wilsonii'	July 29, 1974
'Winter Cheer'	September 21, 1989
'Yallerberri'	April 23, 1974

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